THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,282—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY—TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1911				
18th March	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA ...	10512
22nd "	* ARCADIA......	7000	....	...
25th "	PERSIA.........	7951	....	...
1st April	MARMORA	10509	....	...
8th "	CALEDONIA......	7558	....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA......	9500
22nd "	MANTUA.........	10885	....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA......	9505
6th May	ARABIA	7903	....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA.........	10890
20th "	EGYPT	7912	....	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN......	9611
3rd June	PERSIA.........	7951	....	...
10th "	SAL ETTE	6000	CHINA	7932
17th "	CALEDONIA......	7558	....	...
24th "	DEVANHA	8092	MALWA	10883
1st July	HIMALAYA......	6898	....	...
8th "	SALSETTE......	6000	MACEDONIA..	10512
15th "	ARABIA	7903	....	...
22nd "	SALSETTE......	6000	MARMORA	10509
29th "	EGYPT.........	7912	....	...

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER,
At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea...	Rs. 523 or Rs. 627	Rs. 793 or Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
[illegible]	[illegible] ...pped and Insured.
[illegible]	[illegible] ...ival.

[illegible] Co.

[illegible] ...RS. [illegible] ...chi, [illegible] ...cave ...chi, ...11.

[illegible] ...r. 14, 21 [illegible] ...l 8, 21 [illegible] ...y 9, 17 [illegible] June 10, 15 July 15, 19 [illegible] ...gust 1, 24 [illegible] ...ept. 5, 12 [illegible] ...ov. 2, 18, 24 [illegible] Dec. 6, 12, 29

[illegible] ...ombay for [illegible] throughout [illegible] ...ying both [illegible] ...nor Stewar- [illegible] ...lve passen- [illegible] ...nd Second [illegible] Stewardess. [illegible] ...n A and C [illegible] Railway employees, [illegible] Tea Planters, etc. [illegible] European servants, accom- [illegible] ...gers. [illegible] ...y are exempted from the penalty [illegible] ...ing their leave by reason of delay [illegible] Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive [illegible] period of their leave. [illegible] ...ing dates and fares are subject to alteration [illegible] ...out notice.

JOINT SERVICE.
In connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN,

To Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order," and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing. Date.	Time.	Route via.
Kola	1206	Thurs. 16th March.	9 a.m.	via C. M.
Lhasa......	2171	Fri. 17th March.	6 a.m.†	direct.
Linga ...	2171	Mon. 20th March.	11 a.m.*	P D & C M.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
*Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola," 1206 tons, on Thursday, 16th March calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "Madura," 1956 tons, on Monday, the 20th March, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, on Thursday, 23rd March, calling at Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA,
(Fortnightly.)

A Steamer sailing on or about the 25th March.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

14th March, 1911.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Bohemia ...	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th March 1911
Africa ...	4719	E. Seberich.........	1st April "
Praga ...	3905	M. Dabcevich......	16th " "
Koerber ...	5423	A. Forestl	1st May "
Bohemia ...	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa ...	4719	E. Seberich	1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
Nippon ...	6850	E. Tarabochia ...	29th March.
Vorwaerts..	5990	R. Dannecker ...	27th April.
Austria ...	7388	J. Raicich.........	28th May.
China	6017	P. Pavissich.......	27th June.
Ferdinand..	6046	B. Cobol	27th July.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice......	Rs. 450 & 500*
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London..................	,, 545 ,, 685*
Saloon Class to London and back......	,, 865 ,, 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back...................	,, 525
Intermediate Class to London	,, 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	,, 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
,, Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675
Saloon Class to London	,, 545 to 585
,, Class to London and back	,, 865 to 945

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.
ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
China.........	P. Pavissich...	6017	......25th Mar. 1911.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about 1911.
b Sultan	2,884	Jantzen	......19th March
a Markgraf	3,680	Ihle	22nd "
a Praisident	3,300	Bremer	......12th April.
b Somali	2,700	Stoffregen	...19th "

*Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

b Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

24. Medow Street, Bombay, 2nd March, 1911.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.

Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

※ THERAPION ※
CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND..................................	£1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Karachi
Amritsar
Penang
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)

Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.
Medan Deli (Sumatra)
Singapore
Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)
Klang (F. M. States.)
Seremban (F. M. States.)
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Saigon

Manilla
Cebu
Hongkong
Foochow
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 31.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.................................$	15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ....$	15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$	16,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund ....£	1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY
BANGKOK
BATAVIA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
CANTON
COLOMBO
FOOCHOW
HAMBURG
HANKOW
HONGKONG

IPOH
JOHORE,
KOBE
KUALA LUMPUR
LONDON
LYONS
MALACCA,
MANILA
NAGASAKI
NEW YORK
PEKING

PENANG
RANGOON
SAIGON
SAN FRANCISCO
SHANGHAI
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA
TIENTSIN
YOKOHAMA
YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	,, 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ...	,, 16,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Bombay
Changchun
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Liaoyang
London
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)

Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld"

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BOMBAY RACES.

To obtain a thorough appreciation of all the special and interesting features of a race as a whole, to anxiously watch the performance or form of a horse in which you are most interested and to enjoy a race from the start to an exhilarating finish, you cannot do without one of the following.

BINOCULARS.—

GOERZ—TRIEDER
NEO—TRIEDER
HELI—TRIEDER
PAGOR
LONDON DERBY
MARCKS' PRISM

They are revelations in power, precision and field of view. The use of any one of the foregoing glasses will present to your sight something

NEW AND EXTRAORDINARY,

as they possess the power of Binocular Telescopes six times their size and they will give you a phenomenal field which cannot be obtained in any other form of binocular or telescope.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS, &C.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES

CHOCOLATE CREAMS
CHOCOLATE ALMONDS
CHOCOLATE NOUGOT
CHOCOLATE PEPPERMINTS
} Fresh made at their Confectionery Works.

Also

PETERS' CHOCOLATES
FRYS' CHOCOLATES
CAILLERS' CHOCOLATES
CADBURYS' CHOCOLATES
MORIONDS' & GARIGLIOS' CHOCOLATES
MILK CHOCOLATE
CHOCOLATE in tins
CHOCOLATE in packets
Presentation Boxes of CHOCOLATES, etc. etc.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP...	,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND.........	,, 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.......	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND.........	£ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore

Chittagong,
Tuticorin,
Cochin,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy
Newera-Eliya.

Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar,
Mombasa,
Nairobi,
Entebbe,
Kampala, Uganda.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141.
BOMBAY.

J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive, terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE. offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
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REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

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Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	**150°**	**in cases.**
Chester	**125°**	**" "**
Monkey	**125°**	**" "**
Elephant in tins and bulk.		

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 83,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, **Rs. 1,200** or **Rs. 1,250** may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—**the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.**

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following:—

GRUYERE PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE always in stock throughout the year.

MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes and designs fresh and can be had in large quantities.

PURE GENUINE OLIVE OIL of the Olives, now in great demand.

ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR (white) highly patronized for its excellence.

WALNUTS AND ALMONDS in soft shell, and HAZELNUTS always in Stock.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

MALARIA MIXTURE, prepared by FRANCESCO RANA of Bari, in Italy, cure guaranteed.

BRIOSCHI'S 'CETRATE,' an effervescent drink for the young and aged use freely in every house in Italy.

Our CLARET (Grignolino), the Genuine Wine, in great demand, at Rs. 11 per dozen bottles. Various other Brands of Wines and Liqueurs from The High Class House of Italy and France.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, sight disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 4/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

CLARKES
B. 41.
PILLS

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. McINGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd. Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

BOMBAY FIFTEENTH EXTRA MEETING.

TUESDAY, 21st MARCH, 1911.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 15th March, 1911.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Byculla, 9th March, 1911.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have APPOINTED WEDNESDAY, 22nd March, 1911, for the purpose of balloting for an ELECTIVE TRUSTEE of the Port of Bombay, in place of the Hon'ble Mr. R. G. Monteath, who has resigned his seat.

The BALLOT BOX will be OPEN at the Offices of the Chamber from 10-30 A.M. till 4 P.M., from SATURDAY 18th March, to WEDNESDAY, 22nd March, 1911 (inclusive).

By Order of the Committee,
J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

Bombay, 13th March, 1911.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 11th March to 5th April 1911, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

Bombay, 11th March, 1911.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

RUNNING OF SPECIAL TRAINS FROM DELHI TO BOMBAY, ON THURSDAYS, IN CONNECTION WITH THE THROUGH OVERLAND MAILS UP TO 20TH APRIL, 1911.

A SPECIAL TRAIN will run from DELHI to BOMBAY, on each of the following dates, leaving Delhi at 8-15 a.m. and arriving Bombay at 8-0 P.M. the next day. Intermediate Timings can be obtained at G. I. P. Railway Stations:—

Thursday, 23rd „ „ ...To meet s.s. "Persia"
„ 30th „ „ ...To meet s.s. "Marmora"
„ 6th April „ „ ...To meet s.s. "Caledonia"
„ 20th „ „ ...To meet s.s. "Mantua"

For passengers from and via Lucknow a Compo (I and II Class) carriage will run from Lucknow by the 9-25 A.M. Passenger Train due at Jhansi at 4-2 P.M., where it will be attached to the Special Train. Berths can be reserved by the specials from any Stations, north of Itarsi on application to the Station Superintendent, Delhi Junction or the Station Master, Jhansi.

No reserved accommodation can be booked by these Special Trains through from a foreign line except from Lucknow. All passengers booked via Delhi from Foreign Lines will have to change at Delhi Junction, but these specials will not wait for any Foreign Line Train which may be running late.

On the days these specials run, no reserved accommodation either compartments or carriages will be allowed by the ordinary Up Punjab Mail from any Station on this Railway.

Reserved carriages or compartments can be arranged by the specials, but only from Delhi, Muttra, Agra Cantonment, Gwalior, Lucknow, Cawnpore and Jhansi, on application to the Station Superintendent, Delhi Junction, or the Station Master, Jhansi, giving 72 hours' notice. Such reserved accommodation will be provided only as far as the load of the train will permit or in the case of accommodation from Lucknow and Cawnpore to the extent of the bogie carriage running from Lucknow.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 22nd February, 1911.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

RUNNING OF SPECIAL TRAIN FROM DELHI TO BOMBAY, ON TUESDAY, 21ST MARCH, IN CONNECTION WITH THE EXTRA P. & O. STEAMER "ARCADIA," SAILING FROM BOMBAY, ON WEDNESDAY, 22ND MARCH 1911.

A SPECIAL TRAIN will run from DELHI to BOMBAY, on TUESDAY, the 21st March, 1911, leaving Delhi at 3-55 A.M., and arriving Bombay at 2-20 P.M. the next day, to meet the extra P. & O. Steamer "Arcadia", leaving Bombay, on the 22nd March, 1911. Intermediate Timings can be obtained at G. I. P. Railway Stations.

For Passengers from and via Lucknow a Compo (I and II Class) Carriage will run from Lucknow by the 9-25 A.M. Passenger Train due at Jhansi at 4-2 P.M., where it will be attached to the Special Train. Berths can be reserved by this special from any Stations north of Itarsi, on application to the Station Superintendent, Delhi Junction, or the Station Master, Jhansi.

No reserved accommodation can be Booked by this Special Train through from a Foreign Line except from Lucknow. All Passengers Booked via Delhi from Foreign Lines will have to change at Delhi Junction, but this special will not wait for any Foreign Line Train which may be running late except the E. I. Railway Mail due into Delhi, at 8-23 A.M.

On the day this special runs, no reserved accommodation either compartments or carriages, will be allowed by the ordinary Up Punjab Mail from any Station on this Railway.

Reserved Carriages or Compartments can be arranged by the special but only from Delhi, Muttra, Agra Cantonment, Gwalior, Lucknow, Cawnpore and Jhansi, on application to the Station Superintendent, Delhi Junction, or the Station Master, Jhansi, giving 72 hours' notice. Such reserved accommodation will be provided only as far as the load of the train will permit, or in the case of accommodation from Lucknow and Cawnpore to the extent of the bogie carriage running from Lucknow.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 22nd February, 1911.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

A THROUGH SERVICE of TRAINS with Dining Cars, attached throughout the day and Corridor Coaches will be introduced, on and from the 1st April, 1911, between Bombay, Umballa and Kalka (for Simla) via Rutlam, Muttra, Delhi, Meerut and Saharanpur.

Fast Trains will connect at Rutlam with these Expresses to and from Mhow and Indore from and to Bombay.

TIMINGS.

Bombay	...Dep.	21-15	Simla	...Dep.	8- 0
Rutlam	...Arr.	10-20	Kalka	...Arr.	14-43
Do.	...Dep.	10-35	Do.	...Dep.	16- 0
Muttra	...Arr.	22-23	Umballa	...Arr.	18-22
Do.	...Dep	22-42	Do.	...Dep.	19- 0
Delhi	...Arr.	1 45	Saharanpur	...Arr.	20-43
Do.	...Dep.	2- 5	Do.	...Dep.	21-23
Meerut	..Arr.	3-49	Meerut	...Arr.	23 43
Do.	...Dep.	3-59	Do.	...Dep.	23-53
Saharanpur	...Arr.	6-21	Delhi	...Arr.	1-36
Do.	..Dep.	6-36	Do.	...Dep.	2- 0
Umballa	...Arr.	8-20	Muttra	...Arr.	4-55
Do.	...Dep.	8-40	Do.	...Dep.	5-15
Kalka	...Arr.	11- 0	Rutlam	...Arr.	17-20
Do.	...Dep.	11-30	Do.	...Dep.	17-40
Simla	...Arr.	18-20	Bombay	...Arr	7-15

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 24th February, 1911.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs 30 in advance, post free.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

"CITY OF BENARES."

ARRIVED on the 13th March, 1911.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCKS. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS, AGENCY,
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Home Street, Bombay, 13th March, 1911.

OUDH AND ROHILKAND RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

IN reference to the advertisement appearing in Bombay Gazette, of 16th and 17th February 1911, for 100 I. C. G. Wagons, it is notified that the date for opening the Tenders has been extended to 1st April 1911.

T. GREGSON,
Offg: Loco: and Carriage Superintendent.

Dated Alambagh, 10th March, 1911.

FOR SALE.

OFFERS will be received up to the 1st April, 1911, by Lieutenant-Commander the Hon. R. O. B. BRIDGEMAN, R.N., for the purchase of the composite single screw gunboat "REDBREAST" with her engines, boilers and all fittings and stores now on board, as she lies in the Wet Basin, Government Dockyard, Bombay.

The "Redbreast" was built in Government Dockyard, Pembroke, in 1889, is 165 feet long, 31 feet beam, and 805 tons displacement and 720 indicated Horse Power.

The Fittings and Stores comprise:—

Boats, awnings, auxiliary machinery, anchors and cables, pumps and fire engines, and electric light apparatus.

The purchaser must remove the Vessel from the Government Dockyard, within one fortnight of purchase, at his own risk and expense. Dismantling will not be permitted in the Government Dockyard. No guarantee will be given with the boilers.

Twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on acceptance of Tender, balance before vessel is removed from Dockyard. The acceptance of Tenders is subject to the decision of Admiralty, by whom a reserve price has been fixed.

Applications to view the ship and examine detailed list of stores for sale with ship, and any further particulars should be addressed to Lieutenant-Commander the Hon. R. O. B. BRIDGEMAN, R. N., Admiral's House, Woodhouse Road, Bombay.

R. O. B. BRIDGEMAN,
Lieutenant-Commander, R. N.

6th March, 1911.

TO FREEMASONS.

"CLIPPINGS FROM A ROUGH ASHLAR".

A COLLECTION of Masonic and other Verse by P. M. BOUGHTON CHAMBERS, F. R. S. L, (Lond), F. R. S. A. (Dublin), Dedicated by Permission to R. W. B. the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, K. C. I. E., P. D. G. M., Bombay.

Neatly Printed Cr., 16-M. O. and will be shortly issued. Edition Limited. Register Orders with Publishers, B. I. PRESS, Byculla. ONE SHILLING.

FOR SALE.

A SECOND-HAND TYPE CASTING MACHINE, in working order. Can be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Apply to—
GENERAL MANAGER,
"Bombay Gazette."

INSURANCES.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000 INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000. Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID £27,750,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,500,000
ANNUAL REVENUE ....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to
F. O. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—

9¼ inch by 4¼ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9¼ inch by 4¼ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *
* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.
5 13-16 inch by 3⅜ inch, Rs. 2¼ per thousand*
* If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years, during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

Doors open 8-45 P.M. Commence 9-30 P.M.

THE MAIDAN MARINE LINES.

UNRIVALLED SUCCESS OF THE AUSTRALIAN BUCKJUMPERS
TO-NIGHT,
30 OUTLAW 30
HORSES, PONIES AND MULES.
BILLY WAITE.
The Champion Roughrider of Australia, will master a local outlaw
TO-NIGHT
100 Rs. GIVEN AWAY 100 Rs.
To anyone who can ride the Mule.
BUMPER once round the Stockyard.

Prices.—Boxes to hold 5, Rs. 20; First Class, Rs. 4; Second Class, Rs. 2; Third Class, Re. 1 & As. 8. Plan at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

NOTICE.

Owing to the departure of the horses by the Massilia on Thursday, the 16th, the season will be curtailed, to 4 nights only.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH, NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT
OUR "SPECIAL" PROGRAMME
"MESSINA."
A wonderful series of views of the New City.

"LITTLE SOULS"
A film that proved a great draw on Saturday night. Two wonderful child artistes.

"THE FEAST OF FOOLSHEAD"
A scream of laughter. See the great Indian Chief on the War Path.

"BETTY LEARNS A TRADE"
The new lady Comedian. She is extremely funny in this film. And many other pictures.

3 TIMES NIGHTLY 3
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 P.M.
POPULAR PRICES.

SKATING RINK.

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.
BAND:—THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS, From 6 to 8 EVENING and every night, at 9-30.
TUESDAY, 14th March,
MORNING SESSION, from 9 to 11
With the Band, being Bank Holiday.
EVENING SESSION 6 to 8.
NIGHT SESSION 9-30. SPORTS 10-30.

ANOTHER NIGHT OF EXCITEMENT. SPORTS AND A STEEPLECHASE
Horses will be kindly lent by a local club, as the numbers will be limited, entries must be made early to secure a mount.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS,
SKATING SESSIONS,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS ONLY.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

TOWN HALL, DAILY, 8-30 A.M. to 8 P.M., Standard, including SUNDAYS,
From 1st to 15th March, 1911.

"Admission annas four from Monday, March 6th to 15th inclusive."

BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital...............	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	„ 17,62,500
Reserve Fund	„ 5,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Standard Buildings, Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

JARRAH WOOD

WESTRALIAN JARRAH, STEAM, SAWN SCANTLINGS, suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame-work, Cotton Bale Ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. A large assortment of Scantling sizes and lengths always kept in stock at our MAZAGON DEPOT, Victoria Road.

Price List and Sample Free on Application.

MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDINGS,
Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

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11 Gold Medals awarded.
Number of inventions patented!

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE, FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,
LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS.

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited.

HEAD OFFICE AND SHOWROOM:—
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column,

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

AUCTION SALE, THIS DAY, Major Dobb's and others Valuable Furniture, Drawing Room Suit, etc., at 11, Queen's Road, Marine Lines.

WANTED an experienced ENGLISH NURSE for children, aged 2 1-2 and 3 1/2 years in Bombay. Apply Box No. 2536, care of this paper.

BUNGALOW TO LET.—Furnished, April to December, four Bedrooms. The Bungalow on Walkeshwar Road, now in the occupation of Mr. Nigel F. Paton.

SMALL FLAT TO LET, on Apollo Bunder, 2nd FLOOR, Furnished, from May 1; six months certain. Rent 175. Apply Box No. 2522, care of this Office.

REPAIRS TO MOTOR CARS.—That is our speciality. No work too small, none too large. Honest and intelligent workmanship. No broken promises. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING CO., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

FRESH CREAM, Re. 1 per lb.; TABLE BUTTER, Ans. 12 per lb.; PURE MILK, Ans. 3 per Seer:— THE PARISIAN DAIRY, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects: They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are best in the World.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE,—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes. "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—9¼ inch by 4¼ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9¼ inch by 4¼ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000. 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2¼ per thousand (If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered BY LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA.

To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights
By L. P. Parikh Rs. 6.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

SARSAPARILLA

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.

RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co. Limited; KEMP & Co., &c.,

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GRIMAULT & Co.'s "ENERGICAL SYRUP"

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:
V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

B. O. C. KEROSINES	{	WATERLILY	150° F.
		CHUKKER	125° F.
		VICTORIA	125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.
MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR H. L. BATLIWALLA
WARLI LABORATORY DADAR, BOMBAY.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 3.

THE Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE-STREET.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 14th March at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 11, Queen's Road, Marine Lines, nearly opposite Church Gate, the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture of the latest design, rich glassware and crockeryware, best platedware, set of dining table and chairs, mirrored back sideboard and dinner waggon, American refrigerator ice box, one half-plate camera with lens, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs lined silk tapestry, handsome chiffoniers and corner cabinets, marble and tiled topped tables and teapoys, lady's and gent's writing tables, English iron bedsteads, single and double mirror door almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, reclining sofas, hats and bookstands, etc., the property of Major C. F. Dobbs, D. A. Q. M.G., proceeded to England and others.

The property of another gentleman—1 rubber-tyred victoria by Scott.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE on THURSDAY, 16th March at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

On THURSDAY, next, the 16th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nos. 8 and 9, Fazul Road, Cuffe Parade, Colaba Reclamation, the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture of the latest design, such as drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs lined velvet, mirror back side-board and cabinets, marble topped dressing and wash-hand and round tables, carpets, and flower vases, teak, iron and brass bedsteads single and double almiras, chest of drawers, writing tables, lamps, hat-stands, English cabinets, roll topped office tables, corner cabinets revolving, rocking and office chairs, glassware, platedware and crockeryware etc; the property of Nawab Sayed Lasker, Khan Bahadur of Hyderabad and others.

The property on view.

SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

Notice is hereby given that glassware, enamelware earthenware, lampware, etc., belonging to the insolvent Rahimbhai Hamir and lying in his shops Nos. 179, 181 183, 185, situate in Janjikar Street, Bhatiari Moholla and in the rooms on the first and second floors thereof as also in the room at the back of the said shop, are for sale. The goods aforesaid will be on view for intending purchasers at the aforesaid premises during the hours of 9-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the 13th the 14th, 15th and 16th instant.

Persons desirous of purchasing the same are hereby invited to send the sealed offers to the Official Assignee, Mr. R. D. Sethna, at his office, in High Court, before the 17th day of March, 1911, 4 p.m. (S. T.)

Each offer should be accompanied with a sum of Rs. 100 in cash currency notes or Government paper which shall be returned to the person, sending the same on or before the 24th inst. in case the offer with which the same accompanied is not accepted.

No offer shall be withdrawn for any reason before the 24th instant.

The Official Assignee, Mr. Sethna, does not bind himself to accept the highest offer.

Further particulars and condition of sale can be had at the office of Official Assignee, High Court, on application during office hours.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 14th March, 1911.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
31, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

SALE of VERY VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, situate at the Junction of the Abdul Rehman Street and at Janjikar Street otherwise known as "Cutlery Bazar," out of Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from and by the order of Messrs. Jamsetji, Rustomji and Dividas, Attorneys for Mr. Ruttanji Bejonji Soonawalla, and on account and at the risk of the heir of the mortgagor Cassum Abdul Gunny, and in pursuant to the power and by virtue of an indenture of mortgage bearing date the 25th day of October, 1866, and further charge dated 17th day of November, 1869, Messrs. SORABJEE CAWASJI and Co., Auctioneers, will, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of March, 1911, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 o'clock (S.T.), in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent, land or ground, containing by admeasurement 148 square yards or thereabouts, together with all measuages, tenement Chawl or range of shops, or buildings thereon, erected and built and called or known by the name of Cotum Chawl situate on the Southern side of Janjikar Street, near Juma Musjid and at the junction of Janjikar Street and Abdul Rehman Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1455, 1456, and New No. 7211, Old Survey No. 1047, 1048 and New Survey No. 1991, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, formerly under Nos. 5 and 31 and now under B Ward No. 33 and Street No. 147-51 and 175-89, and bounded as follows, i. e.:—On or towards the east partly by the house [illegible]
Habib Cadoo and partly [illegible]
on or towards the [illegible]
Syed Abdul Rehman [illegible]
by the Shefk Al[illegible]
the South by [illegible]
tulla Ahmed [illegible]
For furt[illegible]
applicati[illegible]
and Da[illegible]
No. 5 [illegible]
Auctio[illegible]

Bom[illegible]

J.[illegible]

AUC[illegible]

ON[illegible]
Messrs [illegible]
Publi[illegible]
and ne[illegible]
Fort, [illegible]
and o[illegible]
tapestr[illegible]
chairs, [illegible]
table in [illegible]
office des[illegible]
with Chu[illegible]
and wash [illegible]
marble to[illegible]
and witho[illegible]
small an[illegible]
flower v[illegible]
winding [illegible]
table by [illegible]
plete in [illegible]
blackwoo[illegible]
coal cook[illegible]
The abo[illegible]

Bombay, [illegible]

BOM[illegible]

Yearly [illegible]
Half-yearly [illegible]
Quarterly [illegible]
Monthly [illegible]
SINGLE COPY ... [illegible]

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRI[illegible]

Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	[illegible]	[illegible]
Half-yearly ...	„ 20 0	„ 18	[illegible]
Quarterly ...	„ 10 10	„ 8 8	
Monthly ...	„ 3 12	„ 3 0	

SINGLE COPY... ... TWO ANNAS.

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-8
Each succeeding line...	„ 0-8

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [13th March 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
30 Boxes Sovs.	Rs. 22,50,000	London	National Bank
10 do Sovs	75,000	Port Said	Hongkong Bank
10 do Sovs	7,50,000	Alexandria	do
1 Parcel Silver	21	London	R N Lakdavala

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL ON 10th March, 1911.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	35	42,582
B. B. & C. I. Railway	34	39,713

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

The cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is 16 lakhs down.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened steady at 1s 4 1-32d to 1-16 T.T., 1s. 4 1-16d. on Demand and 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits. Some business is reported at 1s 4d 1-16 T. T. for cash. Private Bills are still scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32 to 1-16d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 5-32d. May
Do. Francs	...171
Do. Marks	...138 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...132
Shanghai „	...176 3-4
Japan „	...149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 96 3-8 for cash and the settlement and has fluctuated somewhat during the day, but at close it is easier and prices have given way 1-8.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 96 4 0
Settlement	„ 96 4 0

BULLION :—

On Saturday bar silver in London closed unchanged for ready at 24 5-16 and 1-16 higher for delivery in two months at 24 1-2. New York was unchanged at 52 3-4. The local market opened at 61 3-8 at duty for ready and has remained almost unchanged. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	Rs. 24 0 0
Australian „	„ 24 0 0
Sovereigns „	„ 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty ...	„ 61 6 0
„ 1st settlement ...	„ 61 8 0
„ 2nd settlement ...	„ 61 15 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

Since closing on Saturday, reports have been received of rain in the Broach districts and the market opened this morning at a sharp advance on Saturday's prices. Good Broach was quoted Rs. 349-50, and other contract rates were also higher. Exporters came out as sellers at the advance and prices gave way somewhat. At the close the market is and good Broach is quoted Rs. A moderate business has been done during the day.

Ready cotton is quiet with little or no change in prices. The demand continues moderate and there are many sellers at current rates.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M G Broach	...360	April
Fine M G Broach	...361	March
Good M G Broach	...348	„
Fine M G Wardha Hingunghat	...355	„
Fine M G Nagpur Kampti	...352	„
Fine M G Damangaum Pulgaon	..344-5	„
Fine M G Khangaum Akola	...339	„
Fine M G Amraoti	...339	„
Fine M G Muttia	...324	„
F G M G Khandeish	...308	„
Fine M G Khandeish	...336	„
Fine M G Bengals	...314-15	„
F G H G Bengals	...295	„
Good Western H G	...350	Apl-May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	...360	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

[illegible] ...Quiet but steady.
[illegible] ... 8,000 bales
[illegible] ... 6,000 „
[illegible] ne-July
[illegible] 44
[illegible] -Dec.
[illegible] 71
[illegible] -4
[illegible] T.
[illegible] T.
[illegible] 0
[illegible] 0
[illegible] 0
[illegible] . T.
[illegible] „
[illegible] 0 0
[illegible] 0 0
[illegible] 8 0
[illegible] 8 0
[illegible] Rs. 4 10 0 R. T.
[illegible] Apl. „ 4 15 0 „

[illegible]HARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,587 1-2
Bank of India	63
Eastern Bank	70 1-2
Indian Specie	50 1-2
Bank of Burma	136

MILLS.

Finlay Mill...	233 3-4 C. D.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	169
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	122
Tata I. & S. Co. Ld. Ord	43 1-2

RAILWAY.

Tapti-Valley	490

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday :—

Cotton ... — ...	13,249	bales
Wheat	10,217	cwts.
Linseed	62,313	„
Rapeseed	5,612	„
Gingellyseed	2,769	„
Poppyseed	8	„
Groundnuts...	3,419	„
Castorseed	2,463	„
Rice	6,010	„
Myrabollams	7,469	„
Cottonseed	13,587	„
Mowraseed	Nil	„
Gram	843	„
Joowar	847	„
Maize ... ... —	974	„

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 11th March, 1911, as compared with the statement for the week ending 4th March 1911 :—

LIABILITIES.	Mar. 4. Rs.	Mar. 11. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,05,00,000	1,05,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office Public Deposits at Branches	1,42,87,110	1,29,92,304
Other Deposits	10,59,04,151	10,03,28,195
Post Bills	13,141	13,141
Sundries	19,20,464	20,56,818
	14,26,24,866	13,58,90,458
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	1,25,65,938	1,33,04,503
Other authorised Securities	12,86,238	9,96,845
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	2,05,22,666	1,98,03,448
Loans do. do.	4,51,94,802	4,30,72,850
Bills discounted and purchased	1,91,51,394	2,00,80,577
Dead Stock	2,77,195	2,77,470
Stamps	6,605	6,536
Bullion	7,49,808	9,28,605
Balances with other Banks	11, 3,411	8,70,714
Sundries	1,18,515	1,90,623
Cash	4,16,38,794	3,63,58,287
	14,26,24,863	13,58,90,458

DAILY EXPORTS—MARCH 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—24 bales wool, H Mehta and Co ; 2 bales woollen carpets, King King and Co ; 55 bales cotton, S M Kirtikar and Co ; 31 bales wool, M Ramjidas ; 37 cwts hingds, T Canji ; 35 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 5 bales wool, D Nagji and Co ; 30 bales wool, B Tullockchand ; 1 case condiments, M Poonjiaji and Sons ; 25 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Pearlmoor s—32,000 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co ; 2,000 cwts nigerseed, Volkart Bros ; 4,000 cwts castorseed and 3,009 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros ; 1,003 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersy.

Umsinga s—6,000 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co ; 350 bales hemp, H Govindji ; 18,000 cwts linseed, 1,748 cwts nigerseed, 4,000 cwts castorseed and 4,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

D Balduino s—2 cwts gum, Nusserwanji Bros and Co.

FOR MIDDLESBRO.

Umsinga s—1,600 tons manganese ore, Turner Morison and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

E S Embricos s—8,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

Massilia s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Lamington s—2,000 cwts castorseed, Sanday and Co; 4,160 cwts castorseed, 173 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Farn s—4,000 cwts cottonseed, L Pragji ; 2,015 cwts myrabollams, K Keshowji and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Siberien s—4,004 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 2,000 cwts linseed, K Devchand ; 4,000 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co ; 650 cwts rapeseed, G Ramji ; 1,050 cwts myrabollams, W Bechar ; 1,406 cwts musterdseed, John Fachiri ; 6,000 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co ; 1,000 cwts mustardseed, Baner and Krause.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Maclean s—4,000 cwts linseed, K Devchand ; 4,002 cwts, gingellyseed ; E D Sassoon and Co ; 550 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 200 cwts gum, M Jeejeebhoy ; 1,000 cwts linseed and 1,000 cwts rapeseed, N Laloobhoy ; 990 bales cotton, Gaddam and Co ; 630 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Siberien s—112 bales cotton Ralli Bros ; 2,001 cwts linseed, H Maganlal ; 1,500 tons manganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co ; 2,000 cwts linseed, S Cooverji and Co.

Pearlmoor s—443 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

Tullochmoor s—2,000 cwts popyseed, K Dewchand.

FOR GENOA.

Khosran s—3,001 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 251 tons old iron plates, Essaji Tyebbhoy and Co ; 50 tons old iron plate, T H and Sons ; 62 cwts gum, G Sachidina and Co.

D'Balduino s—49 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Climatis s—50 bales hemp, Y H Deshai and Co ; 200 cwts groundnuts, A Blascheck and Co ; 1,008 cwts myrabollams, Eoji Oomersy 508 cwts myrabollam, and 2,000 cwts linseed, K Keshowji and Co.

Chupra s—320 bales cotton, Bomonji and Co ; 8,000 cwts crushed bones R Kadirbhoy ; 401 cwts linseed, N Lalloobhoy.

Himalaya s—750 tons manganese ore, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Ellinia s—110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 110 bales cotton, A Rajaram and Co ; 220 bales cotton, the New Mofussil and Co ; 110 bales cotton, C Bhugwanlal and Co ; 4,002 cwts gingellyseed, C Boggiano and Co ; 6,003 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon, and Co ; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 55 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 220 bales cotton, K Visram and Co ; 211 cwts fennelseed, and 550 cwts myrabollams P Jethabhoy ; 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

Bohemia s—55 bales cotton, Maneckji Jethabhoy and Co; 40 cwts animal guts Ad Meyer ; 330 bales cotton, the Bombay Company ; 1 bundle cotton carpets, Volkart Bros ; 2 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 5 bundles nasotey, R Kungubhoy and Co ; 115 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 125 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR FIUME.

Ellinia s—110 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co ; 330 bales cotton, Manekji Jethabhai and Co ; 220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 110 bales cotton, the Bombay Company 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Ellinia s—200 bales cotton, G Doess and Co ; 100 bales cotton, K Visram and Co ; 1,200 cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR SYRA.

Ellinia s—55 bales cotton, the New Mofussil and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Delhi s—300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Delhi s—219 bales cotton, the Japan Cotton Trading Co ; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s—28 cwts raisins, D N Shroff ; 23 cases sharkfins, J Mahomed ; 20 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co ; 50 cwts dry fruits, K Gerdhur ; 305 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 25 cwts fennelseed, R Morarji and Co ; 11 cases opium, P and O Co.

Ischia s—304 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 42 cwts hingda, T Canji ; 90 cases sharkfins, F H Moorsj ; 90 cases sharkfins, H Khakoo and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s—100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 14 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co ; 15 chests opium, A Abraham ; 5 chests opium, Tata Sons and Co ; 29 chests opium, C Bomonji and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Delhi s—532 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha ; 50 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co ; 1,200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Ischia s—900 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 300 bales cotton, M Omersey and Co ; 60 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co ; 200 bales cotton, B Jairaj and Co ; 300 bales cotton, N Futehally and Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as, for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

DEATHS.

DRYSDALE—March 5, at the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, Andrew Drysdale, aged 68 years.

RUSE—March 5, at Bonaventure Rainey Park, Fallygunge, in his 57th year, Louis Edward Daggett Ruse, senior partner of Messrs. Mackenzie Lyall and Co.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Holi, Bank Holiday.
Bombay Legislative Council Meeting.
Bombay Extra Races.
Indo-British Institution. Distribution of Prizes by H. E. Lady Clarke, 5 p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Special attraction, our star film "Messina."
Skating Rink: Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m. Ladies Session, 9 to 11 a.m., Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p.m., General Skating 9-30 p.m. and with sports at 10-30 p. m.

MAXIM.—"If you cannot have the best, make the best of what you have."

ARRIVAL OF A CHIEF.—His Highness the Chief of Dewas has arrived in Bombay and will stay in a bungalow at Chowpatti.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.—Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Clarke will be at the annual distribution of prizes at the Indo-British Institution, Hornby Road, at 5 p. m. to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Lourenço Marques and other places in South Africa per extra s.s. "Kirkbe" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. this evening.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The leather belt attached to the machinery in the Bomonji Petit Mills, Clerk Road, suddenly broke and Bhicku Dagru, a labourer working near it, was seriously injured. He was taken to the hospital in an unconscious state, where he died yesterday.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R.E. Pigott, V. D., and the Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, at 6 p.m. this evening :—

March	Indienne	Selleniok
Overture	The Merry Wives of Windsor	Nicolai
Valse	The Girl in the Train	Strauss
Selection	The Chocolate Soldier	Strauss
Dance	Des Apaches	Clarke
Selection	The Messenger Boy	Caryll
Two-Step	Yip-i-addy-i-ay	Cobb

BAND AT THE MAHALAXMI RACES.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. J. S. McNeill, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 3p.m. this afternoon :—

March of the Peers	Iolanthe	Sir A Sullivan
Overture	Romantique	Keler Bela
Coro, Marcia ed Aria	Il Pirata	Bellini
Selection	The Toreador	Caryll
Valse	Belle Amie	Meissler
A. Egyptian Serenade	Amina	Lincke
B. Gavotte	Hearts and Flowers	Tobani
Selection	Veronique	Messager

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY.

THE following is the report of the Directors to be presented at the annual meeting on Thursday week :—

The Directors have the pleasure to lay before the shareholders the accounts for the year ended the 31st of December 1910.

The net result for the twelve months shows a profit of Rs. 1,90,922-12-9, including the sum of Rs. 1,331-3-0 brought forward from the previous year.

Out of this available balance the Directors propose to pay a dividend of Rs. 2-0-0 per share equal to 8 per cent. which will absorb Rs. 67,150-0-0, to transfer Rs. 1,15,000-0-0 to depreciation account, to recommend the distribution of a sum of Rs.5,600-0-0 as a bonus to the Company's staff and to carry forward the balance of Rs. 3.172-12-9.

The Directors have much pleasure in drawing attention to the very satisfactory progress which has been maintained since the last report.

During the year under review there has been a net gain of Rs.37,192 from 211 new subscribers in Bombay, and Rs. 9,488 from 62 new subscribers in Karachi; the number of subscribers in Ahmedabad has decreased by one, but there has been an increase in revenue of Rs. 55. The result has been a total gain of 272 subscribers yielding an increase in revenue of Rs. 46,745.

On the 31st of December 1910 there were 2,467 exchange and private lines working in Bombay, Karachi and Ahmedabad with a total gross revenue of Rs. 4,17,620.

A statement is appended giving an abstract of the yearly accounts and showing the progress made by the Company since 1901.

The laying of the underground cables in the Malabar and Cumballa Hill districts is now finished and all the lines working in the Cumballa Hill Exchange have been transferred to the Central Exchange.

Owing to the necessary negotiations with the local authorities in Karachi having been somewhat protracted, the work of laying underground cables there has not yet been commenced. Arrangements have however now been completed and the cables have already been shipped from England, and on their arrival the work of laying will be undertaken.

Arrangements have also been made to extend the Company's local system to Ghat Kopar and it is hoped to open an exchange there at an early date.

Mr. J. Black was granted leave of absence by the Board for six months and Mr. Malcolm N. Hogg was appointed to act for him ; Mr. Black has since returned and has resumed his seat. Mr. R. J. Tata and Mr. J. Greig resigned their seats as Directors, their places being taken by Sir D. J. Tata and Mr. J. S. Bruce. Mr. J. S. Bruce was subsequently obliged to resign his seat and Mr. J. Greig was re-appointed to fill the vacancy caused. You are requested to confirm the various appointments.

Mr. J. Black and Mr. Shapoorji B. Broacha retire by rotation under Clause 91 of the Articles of Association, and being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

HAJIS' COMPLAINT.

THE pilgrimship 'Budri,' which arrived in Bombay harbour from Jeddah via Aden, brought 764 pilgrims, and 34 deaths are reported to have occurred on board the vessel during the voyage. The pilgrims complained to the police of having suffered hardship during the voyage. She had left Jeddah on the 10th February. It is alleged the ship broke down on her voyage and that there was not a sufficient quantity of coal on board ship. The vessel is licensed to carry 713 passengers, but she carried 40 in excess. The Hajis landed at Malet Bunder. A complaint was also made that the pilgrims were not given wholesome food.

THE SKATING RINK.

To-day being a Bank holiday, there will be as usual on such occasions, a long session from 9 to 11 in the morning when the Band will attend, from 6 to 8 in the evening the usual session, and at 9-30 general skating, with sports at 10-30 to be followed by general skating. From the published programme, some lively events are announced and they will, no doubt, be quite up to previous occasions.

LAKHMIDASS MILLS DISPUTE.

Consent Terms Sanctioned.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Robertson was called on the Lakhmidass Mills Debenture suit for final consent of parties.

Mr. Desai, for the plaintiff, informed the Court that since the last adjournment, the attorneys instructing him had received a number of letters in most of which the debenture-holders not before the Court consented to the proposed terms. There were, however, a few recalcitrant. Two disputed the commission to be paid to Mr. R. D. Settna.

The names of those people were called when none except one Manji Karimbhai appeared before the Court. Mr. Manji said he opposed the terms as he thought them to be very unfavourable to the holders of the bona-fide debentures which were neither duplicated nor triplicated. Most of the duplicated or triplicated debentures were with the mortgagees of Dwarkadass.

His Lordship asked Mr. Manji to consider his position observing that if Mr. Manji failed in this case which would have to go on in this event, he (Manji) might have to pay the costs.

Mr. Manji said he did not wish to take that risk. All that he wished to do was to bring these facts to the notice of the Court. He then consented to the terms.

Mr. Desai said that this exhausted the list of dissenting debenture-holders, but the Bank of India who were not represented on the last occasion had carried on certain correspondence stating that they wished to be heard.

Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan then appeared for the Bank and said his clients wished to be heard before the settlement was sanctioned.

As no one objected to Mr. Talyarkhan being heard, his Lordship allowed the learned counsel to put his case before him.

Mr. Talyarkhan said that the position was that Bank was a client of the Tricumdas Mills who had assigned all these claims against the Lakhmidass Mill to the Bank, and the Bank was anxious to bring its position to the notice of the Court and ask that due regard might be given to the unsecured creditors. The settlement he said, had ignored the unsecured creditors. All they asked at present was that this matter might be adjourned and the terms not sanctioned till the unsecured creditors in a meeting decided their position as to whether they ought to fight or not. He at present asked for an adjournment. He proposed that five lakhs and interest might be distributed at present.

Mr. Desai, for the trustees submitted to the orders of the Court.

APPLICATION OPPOSED.

Mr. Mirza opposed the application observing that on the Bank coming in, the compromise would fall through. He had no objection to the matter being adjourned on the Bank paying their costs of the day.

Other defendants supported Mr. Mirza on the ground that the application came too late and that the Bank ought to have applied to be made a party as no adjournment could be granted on the application of one who was not a party to the suit.

Mr. Davar, for two of the defendants also opposed on the ground that the Bank had no "locus standi." If there was going to be a fight inter se, he would not be a party to the consent decree. If the Bank was not prepared to be a party, he asked his Lordship to dismiss the application. Counsel added that his Lordship had held in course of the hearing that the unsecured creditors were sufficiently represented by the liquidator and on that his Lordship could not go back. He asked his Lordship to sanction the terms and not to entertain this application.

Mr. Kanga, on behalf of the Company, pointed out that this compromise had benefited the unsecured creditors who would be paid out of the other assets of the Company. In all other respects he submitted to the orders of the Court.

Mr. Talyarkhan having replied, his Lordship refused the application observing that it would be disastrous in the best interests of all the parties, even of the Bank.

A decree by consent was then passed in the terms arrived at by the parties reported in these columns on a previous occasion.

His Lordship also took a note that all the parties agreed that it was intended that the Rs. 50,000 for liquidation charges set apart in the consent terms were to include Mr. Slater's commission as liquidator and that that term should be so read.

This terminated the hearing of this suit.

POLICE COURTS.

THREATENING LETTERS.

Arrest of a Brahmin.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. F. H. Vincent Deputy Commissioner of Police, further charged one Jagannath Thatte, a Chitpawan Brahmin, with writing anonymous letters of threat to the Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. J. A. Guider, C. I. E. Deputy Inspector General of Police, on the 16th March, last, and thereby committing an offence under Section 507 of the Indian Penal Code. Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, prosecuted.

The facts as alleged against the accused, are that he wrote these letters to the two Judges and Mr. Guider, while the first Nasik Murder case was being tried before a Special Tribunal of the High Court of which the two Judges were two of the members. The Judges handed over the letters which they had received to Mr. Vincent for inquiry. At the last Criminal Sessions of the High Court the accused with three others was tried in a postal fraud case, and during the inquiries in that case the police found that the accused was concerned in an alleged attempt to wreck a train at Khandwa. The police further found that the anonymous letters were in the handwriting of the accused.

The Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott, questioned by Mr. Gadgil, said that was the only threatening letter he had received and he did not initial the letter before handing it over to the police. Witness had not authorised any one to prosecute the accused on his behalf.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton, cross-examined by Mr. Gadgil, said he could not say whether he had received other anonymous threatening letters. Witness's permission was not obtained before this prosecution was launched and the witness had not authorised any one to prosecute the accused.

Mr. Guider, cross-examined, said he knew Bhrama who was employed by him in the C. I. D., at Poona, as a spy, and was subsequently dismissed. Before his employment, Bhrama was committed for personation.

Mr. Vincent, cross-examined, said he was not specially empowered under Section 550, of the Bombay City Police Act. Mr. Pettigara, who was a detective officer, had also no sanction. Anyone employed in the C. I. D. could have access to anonymous letter files under certain conditions ; witness claimed the privilege for the disclosure of those conditions. Some of witness's men could have access to the file without witness's permission or knowledge.

Re-examined by Mr. Nicholson, witness said in connection with the accused he was investigating a cognisable offence.

Inspector Kavasji Pettigara of the C. I. D., cross-examined by Mr. Gadgil, said Mr. Guider's brother was an Inspector in the City Police Force. Witness did not see Inspector Guider in the High Court during the Nasik trial. Witness made enquiries into the case in which the accused stands charged with attempting to derail a railway train. Witness knew Bhrama. Witness started enquiries regarding the letters in question after the 13th December last. Witness obtained no warrant or process from a magistrate before making the panchnamas. Witness did not obtain any order from the Satar Magistrate before making enquiries there. Witness showed two files to the accused on the 19th December when the accused was in witness's office. Some of the C. I. D. people had access to those files by the order of Mr. Vincent.

Further hearing was adjourned till to-day

THEIR Majesties Queen Mary and Queen Alexandra are joint patrons of the Countess of Minto's Indian Nursing Association. Lady Hardinge has formally taken over the duties of Lady President of the Association, and Lady Minto, on her return Home, has accepted the office of Lady President if the Home Committee of the Association.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

The following messages, which appear in the Australian papers to hand yesterday morning, are later than those which came by the English Mail :—

The Coronation.

London, Feb. 26.

Eight thousand men are working day and night at Belfast to finish the construction of the gigantic White Star liner Olympic (45,000 tons) a month earlier than was originally intended. Fifty American millionaires have chartered the vessel for £126,000 to convey their wives, families, and attendants to Southampton in connection with the Coronation festivities.

The Veto Bill.

London, Feb. 26.

The Duke of Bedford, addressing a meeting at Bedford yesterday, denounced the Veto Bill. The parties in power were, he said, the Nationalists and the Labourites, who, while differing fundamentally from each other, controlled the Cabinet from without. He hoped the Lords would insert in the Bill a clause preserving double-Chamber government intact. If they did not do that he would rather see the creation of 500 puppet Peers than the passage of the Bill.

London, Feb. 26.

Speaking at Bristol yesterday, Mr. Walter Long, M. P., (Unionist) urged relentless opposition to the Veto Bill in order to secure as an alternative a reconstructed House of Lords brought into closer conformity with the needs of the time. The Government, he declared, proposed to paralyse the Lords in order arbitrarily to carry Home Rule.

Reciprocity Agreement.

New York, FEB. 25.

In the Senate yesterday, the Finance Committee reported upon the Canadian American tariff reciprocity agreement and recommended its ratification although in terms less strong than were expected.

Several Senators opposed to the agreement objected to any attempt being made to force them to pass the measure.

In view of the opposition displayed the agreement was placed upon the file to await the Senate's pleasure in dealing with it.

The action of the Senate means that an extra session will have to be held.

America and Japan.

New York, Feb. 25.

The new American-Japanese commercial treaty was ratified by the Senate yesterday, the Pacific Coast Senators withdrawing their opposition to it upon President Taft's assurance that no danger need be apprehended regarding Oriental immigration, as Japan had pledged her honour to prevent an influx of undesirable coolies and also to exercise a rigid scrutiny of all passports.

The new treaty does not alter the tariff provisions of the 1894 treaty, but it provides for a new trade arrangement being made at any time. Such an arrangement would probably follow the lines of the Canadian-American agreement.

Telegrams from San Francisco state that the Californian political parties have announced their satisfaction at the ratification of the new treaty.

TOKIO, Feb. 27.

The American Senate's prompt ratification of the Japanese-American commercial treaty is hailed with satisfaction here as facilitating the readjustment of Japan's commercial relations with other countries.

The Harem Skirt.

Madrid, Feb. 25.

Several serious conflicts occurred in the streets of the city to-day in consequence of women appearing in harem skirts. Several rioters were arrested. Two aristocratic ladies properly garbed were mistakenly believed by a mob of 3,000 persons to be wearing harem skirts, and in consequence they were attacked.

New York, Feb. 25.

A lady wearing a harem skirt almost caused a riot on Brooklyn Bridge to-day. Crowds followed her and forced her to take refuge in an underground railway station.

Limitation of Armaments.

Paris, Feb. 24.

By 447 votes to 56, the Chamber of Deputies to-day adopted a radical resolution inviting the Government, in co-operation with the friends and allies of France, to secure at the next Hague Conference a discussion upon the question of the limitation of armaments.

London, Feb 24.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Sir Edward Grey (Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs) stated in reply to a question from Mr. Pirie (Liberal) that the Imperial Government had officially welcomed the resolution of the American Congress concerning the appointment of an International Peace Commission. The Imperial Government had also promised to give the friendliest consideration to any definite scheme.

The Powers and the Pope.

London, Feb. 27.

The Vienna correspondent of the "Times" states :—"In connection with the forthcoming celebration of the 40th anniversary of the foundation of the Italian Kingdom, considerable discussion has taken place upon the proposed arrangements intended to overcome the difficulties in the way of Imperial visits to Rome owing to the relations between the Vatican and the Quirinal. The indiscreet zeal of the Austro-Hungarian Liberal journals in adversely criticising the alleged German project to send the Crown Prince instead of the Kaiser to Rome has placed the Kaiser in an invidious position from which he can hardly escape without weakening Germany's hold upon Italian affections. Meanwhile it is stated that Archduke Franz Ferdinand (the Austro-Hungarian Emperor's heir) is willing to go to Rome in the interests of the Dual Monarchy."

The Savarkar Case.

Berlin, Feb. 27.

"Die Post," in commenting upon the action of the International Arbitration Court in deciding that England was not bound to surrender V. D. Savarkar to France, denounces what it describes as the Court's naivete and folly.

"The French police," it adds, "in transferring Savarkar to the R. M. S. Morea at Marseilles, without even the appearance of formal proceedings, were guilty of a crass breach of international law. This shows how far her subservience to England has brought proud France. The verdict should act as a cold douche to enthusiastic German advocates of arbitration."

BURMA COUNCIL MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 13.

At the meeting of the Burma Legislative Council to-day, Sir Harvey Adamson presiding, the Hon'ble Mr. G. F. Arnold presented the revised financial statement to the Council. The opening balance is Rs. 35,08,000, revenue expected Rs. 4,97,28,000, expenditure Rs. 4,71,09,000, and the closing balance is expected to be Rs. 71,27,000. The figures are entirely provincial. The opening balance is not available for expenditure. 18 lakhs Imperial contribution is ear-marked for the river training scheme. The opening balance was therefore 20 lakhs obtained by rigid economy in the proceeding year under Public Works. The result was unsatisfactory. The total revenue shown was Rs. 4,97,28,000 plus the opening balance amounted to Rs. 532,36,000. Without the opening balance there was an increase of 29 lakhs of revenue over the preceding year. This is due to a special grant of 40 lakhs by the Government of India, 25 for the river scheme and 15 for education and sanitation, Subtracting 40 lakhs from 1910-11 and fifteen lakhs from 1909-10 the revenue in 1910-11 exceeded by nearly 4 lakhs of rupees. The expenditure in 1910-11 was Rs. 4,81,000 against Rs. 43,40,928 in 1909-10, there was an approximate increase of 27½ lakhs. There was an increase of expenditure in public works and river works, The apparent result of the surplus was Rs, 26,19,000 and the closing balance was Rs. 61,27,000. This surplus was entirely due to the forty lakhs granted by the Government of India. This 40 lakhs is to be used in the year 1911 and the following year. The figures for 1911-12 required special explanation due to variation from the figures originally supplied by the local Government. The Government of India decided that the Local Government will take 5-8 of the land revenue and the whole forest receipts and expenditure hereafter.

UNITED PROVINCES BUDGET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MARCH 13.

Sir John Hewett presided over the meeting of the Council to-day, when the financial statement was explained by the Hon'ble Mr. Burn.

The revised financial statement shows that the income of the current year will be Rs. 5,95,72,000 or an increase of 32 lakhs upon the original budget. The expenditure was Rs. 5,62,48,000 or a drop of nearly a lakh, and the closing balance was 83 3-4 lakhs. against an estimate of 40 1-2 lakhs. In the coming year the provincial receipts are estimated at Rs. 5,72,71,000 and expenditure at Rs. 5,98,31,000, leaving a closing balance of 58 lakhs. The main item in increased expenditure is the grant of 28 lakhs for the development of forests in the Kumaun Division with the object of giving further impetus to the forest industries, which are in a flourishing state at present.

The Raja of Jehangirabad proposed a resolution on the statement that the amount set apart for the new High Court at Allahabad should be deleted. Another speaker proposed that the amalgamated High Court should be at Lucknow, which was strongly opposed. His Honour said that it was evident from the discussion that there would be no unanimity on the matter. The resolution was lost.

The various provincial budgets were explained by Heads of Departments. Mr. De La Fosse referred to the decrease in the number of primary schools. He said that the situation may be summed up in a line "The hungry sheep look up and are not fed." He hoped that funds of a recurring nature should become available in order that the Department might set to work to remove the reproach of illiteracy brought against these provinces.

In closing the proceedings, His Honour said that as he was leaving the province for a considerable period, he took the opportunity of congratulating the Council on the tone prevailing at the discussions and the sobriety exercised in its increased powers under the Reform scheme. He regretted he would not be present at the debate on the Budget in April when Mr. Leslie Porter would preside.

MY DINNER TABLE.

I.

As I sit alone at dinner
With a jaded appetite
Due to being compelled to eat some
Form of "murgi" every night,

II.

I can watch the playful antics
By the winged tribe displayed,
Some being members of the heavy
Others of the light brigade.

III.

Why they come or where they come from
I confess I do not know,
But we're taught each little creature
Serves a purpose here below.

IV.

Take a hard-back—you can bang him
With a napkin on the head
And be quite prepared to swear he's
Absolutely stony dead.

V.

But he's not ; you then deliver
As you think the coup de grace
With a flick of thumb and finger ;
Back he comes into your glass.

VI.

While this little scene's enacted,
Comes the chance of smaller fry ;
Who you find, mixed up with gravy,
Are prepared to do or die.

VII.

Quite peculiar is the flavour
Certain little flies impart
Far from being a blest addition
To the culinary art.

VIII.

Next a doleful faced amantis
On the table-cloth appears
Gravely nodding to the others
Quite devoid of qualms or fears.

IX.

Watch that moth who shamless hovers
Round about your glass's rim
Longing for a sip of whisky
If he only could get in.

X.

Space to my regrets forbids me
(May I hope also to yours)
Further to describe the creature
Which enlivens me indoors.

W. F. M.

BOMBAY RACES.

13th Extra Meeting.

TUESDAY, 14TH MARCH.

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

	p. m.
A Little Strangers Maiden Plate (Divided).	3 0
A Little Strangers Maiden Plate (Divided).	3 30
The March Plate	4 0
An Arab Selling Plate	4 30
A Consolation Plate...	5 0
A New Arab Plate	5 30
The Goregaon Plate	6 0
A Little Strangers Maiden Plate (Divided).	6 30

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and the Officers of the 1st Battalion, G.I.P. Railway Volunteers, their Band will play during the afternoon.

A SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES:—

	Standard Time. p. m.
Colaba	2-20
Church Gate	2-25
Arrives at Mahalaxmi	2-35

A Tonic Free from Alcohol

Are you pale, weak, easily tired, and do you lack nerve power? Ask your doctor if Ayer's Sarsaparilla would not be good for you. He knows, and will advise you wisely. Not a drop of alcohol in this medicine. It puts red corpuscles into the blood, gives steady, even power to the nerves; and all without stimulation. Make no mistake. Take only those medicines the best doctors endorse. Ask your own doctor.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

THE "FULLER" ELECTRIC GEYSER gives an instantaneous supply of HOT WATER for Baths, Lavatories, &c.

MOTOR MAGNETOS "FULLER"

MOTOR ACCESSORIES "FULLER"

Accumulators, Batteries, Coils, Dry Cells, &c.

"FULLER" Charging Set. Automatic in Action and Absolutely Reliable.

You connect the Accumulator at night. It is fully charged in the morning.

Insist on "FULLER," the British make.

Sole Agent, India :—D. R. DADY, Church Gate St., and 5, Waterloo Mansions, Bombay.

Tired Feeling ?

Prof. JAMES' Electro-Tonic Pearls,

The ideal, natural, positive remedy for that tired feeling.

Gives a good appetite, makes you strong. Makes you feel good and look good.

Makes rich, red blood.

Builds up run down systems, increases vital force, clears mentality.

Corrects all faults of stomach, blood, liver and bowels.

The finest tonic medicine for old and young.

For workers or thinkers.

For students and the aged.

A very pleasant medicine that any one can take.

Price Rs. 2-0 per bottle of 40 Pills.

Rs. 5-8-0 for 3 bottles.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine, and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., JUMMA MUSJID, No. 2, BOMBAY.

ALWAYS ASK FOR ZIG-ZAG BEST CIGARETTE PAPER

Icilma FLUOR CREAM

ENGLAND'S PREMIER TOILET CREAM

Contains the marvellous tonic water from the spring in Algeria. It stimulates the skin to healthy action, the only way to Beauty. Snowy, fragrant, greaseless — prevents roughness and redness—cools and refreshes the skin—and cures insect bites. NEVER grows hair.

Of leading Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA CO., LTD., LONDON, ENG.

No danger in eating freshly baked cakes, scones, tea-bread, etc., when

"PAISLEY FLOUR" (Trade Mark)

—the *sure* raising powder—is used.

Everything baked with "Paisley Flour" is most digestible, even when new, and do you know that any cakes left over and reheated in the oven the following day are almost equal to the freshly baked.

Made by Brown & Polson. Every tin contains recipes for tempting cakes, etc.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey, Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Asiatic Co's steamer Navale, 2,041 tons, Captain G F Elliott, arrived here on Sunday evening from Calcutta which port she left on Feb. 12 with a general cargo.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macfarlane, 3,107 tons, Captain W H Price, arrived here on Sunday evening with a cargo of sugar from Mauritius which port she left on March 1. She also brought 7 deck passengers.

The City Line steamer City of Benares, 4,465 tons Captain A J Elliott, arrived here yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo leaving that port on Feb 11.

The Shah Steam Navigation Co's steamer Fakri 2,555 tons, Captain B Pigot, arrived here yesterday from Jeddah with 903 pilgrims, leaving that port on Feb 27.

The B I S N Co's steamer Sofala 3,433 tons, Captain J G Bowman, arrived here yesterday from Rangoon and coast ports with a cargo of timber and rice, and general cargo leaving the former port on Feb 26.

The B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H M Cutbush, left here yesterday for Karachi and coast ports with general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Goalpara, 1,358 tons, Captain T B H Whytehead, left here yesterday for Persian Gulf, &c, with general cargo, 2 cabin and 100 deck passengers.

The Hansa Line steamer Stagenfels, 3,554 tons, Captain B Von Thulen, left here yesterday for Calcutta and coast ports with the same bottom cargo.

The steamer Belle of France, 2,468 tons, Captain J P Cargill, arrived yesterday from Akyab, 1st instant, with a cargo of rice.

The steamer Singu, 1,912 tons, Captain W B Murison, sailed yesterday for Rangoon with a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Hyacinth......Capt J D Dick R N . Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast......Lt Comdr Hon R O B Bridgeman Royal Navy
H M S Sphinx ....Comdr J Harvey R N......Special Service Steamer
R I M S Elphinstone ....Lt Comdr A St C Bowden R I Marine
R I M S General Brackenbury ......Lt Comdr Robinson Target Towing Steamer
R I M S Hardinge........................Capt Luck R I M
R I M S Dufferin ......Capt Huddleston ......R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—March 13.

Birmingham.........2612 Carter.........
Badrie...1613 Jones ....
Braziliana......2438 ....Snowdon
City of Benares......4465 Elliott......K Nixon and Co
Dwarka .... 759 Maxon.............M M & Co
Fazilka ....2698 Grand ....M M & Co
Fakhri ....2555 Pigot.........
Gymeric ....2558 Williams ....E Tajbhoy
Goalpara ....1358 Whytehead......P G...M M & Co
Hili...719 Salvesen ....F F Campbell & Co
Kola ....510 Morrison ....M M & Co
Muttra...2985 Tailent ....M Mackinnon & Co
Nawab............2441 Elli tt ....T Morrison & Co
Norfolk.........2503 Buckley......
Pentakota ......2209 Cole ....M Mackenzie & Co
Persia ....4198 Haughton...London...25-3 P&OCo
Saifi .... 502 Baldwin ....B & P S N Co
Shirley.......2192 Stone ....M M & Co
Stalzenfels . 3653 Thielen ....W & A Graham & Co
Tullochmoor...2251 Johnstone ....T M & Co
Umsinga ....1369 Robertson...W & A Graham & Co
Warora..........2564 Maude ....N F......M M & Co
Waitemata ....3459 Vent.....................M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Clan Macfarlane...3575 Price.........N F...N F... J Finlay & Co
2 Massilia ....3150 Thomson ......Liverpool...16-3 W & A Graham & Co
3 D Balduino .....2381 Magazzini ...Genoa .....15-3 Rubattino Line
4 Ischia..........2182 Bekito ...Hongkong ....16-3 Rubattino Line
5 E S Embricos..... Embricos...Marseilles .....21-3 Ralli Brothers
6 Faru... . 2734 Albyne .. Liverpool Hull .....18-3 W & A Graham & Co
8 Bohemia ......2343 Gillhuber ......Trieste......16-3 A L S N Co
9 Pearlmoor ...2576...Antwerp &c...25 3...J Mackintosh & Co
10 & 11 Chupra ...3954 Henderson...Antwerp, &c 28-3 M M & Co
13 Himalaya . 3705 Spicer...Calcutta . 22-3 ..P& O Co
15 Sofala...3436 Bowman...N F...N F.......M M & Co
16 Lamington ......2233 McPhail......Dunkirk ......16-3 K Nixon & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel. Ton. Capt. Dest. Date. Agents.
A Hidalgo ......2760 Croft...Hull via Karachi...21 3... J Finlay & Co
B Delhi ... .4786 Bradshaw......Shanghai......15-3... P & O Co
D & E Clan Maclean...2952 Williamson...Dunkirk 23-3 J F & Co
F Clematis......2323 Robinson ....Antwerp.......18-3 J Mackintosh & Co
H Kristiania ...1672 Johnson ....Calcutta...14 3... W & A G & Co
K Ellenia...2796 Ravision...Trieste...18 3...A L S N Co
M Khosrou...2410 Hannah ..Genoa 23-3...B&P S N Co
N Lichtenfels...3525 Wittenberg...Hamburg via Karachi...20-3...W & A G & Co
P Siberian...2312 Ormi...Dunkirk ...25 3 ..B & P S N Co
Q Sultan ...2701 Faniyia ...Zanzibar ...19-3...A S & Co

H W P D

Netravati...693 ...Fakeera ...Repairing ...Bo S N Co Ld
Ponani...552 Hoosein ..B'nagar......15 3..Bo S N Co Ld
Sabarmati.......524 Samsoodin.........Karachi......13 3... Bo S N Co Ld

M W D D

Salsette...2391 Lawellia...Aden......18-3 ... ..P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
12	Navale..................	Elliott	Calcutta Feb 12
	Clan MacFarlane .	Price	Mauritius Mar 1
13	Safala	Bowman	Rangoon Feb 26
	City of Benares...	Elliott	Liverpool Feb11
	Fakri	Pigot	Jeddah Feb 27
	Belle of France ..	Cargill	Akyab Mar 1

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
13	Linga	Cutbush	Karachi
	Goalpara	Whytehead	Persian Gulf
	Stalzenfels	Von Thulen......	Calcutta
	Singu	Murison	Rangoon

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Pantakota, for Zanzibar, &c.
„ Fazilka, for Rangoon, &c.
„ Himalaya, for Calcutta.
„ Umsinga, for Hull.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	From
5	Florican	Calcutta
7	Willesden	Liverpool
9	Orseolo	Venice
9	Adamsturm	Middlesbro
11	C. Ferd. Laeisz	Antwerp

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Karachi, passed Suez Canal on the 12th instant, and is expected to arrive at Bombay very early in the morning of the 22nd instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Yarra, left Colombo for Bombay on 11th instant, and she is expected here on 14th instant at midnight.

The B I S N Co's steamer Calus, left Port Said on the evening of the 11th instant and the same Co's steamer Canara, left Port Said on the morning of the 11th instant and the steamer Chanda, left Gibraltar on the evening of the 10th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Africa, from Trieste, left Aden on the 11th instant and is due here on the 17th instant at 6 a m.

The German East Africa Line steamer Somali, left Mombasa for Bombay on the 12th instant.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says : "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed. Chemists Grocers, etc., sell it.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg..............	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg..........	5 12 2	„ „
Chester, 125 deg	4 12 2	„ „
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg...	4 8 2	„ „
Monkey, 125 deg.................	4 8 2	„ „
Elephant, 125 deg...............	4 8 0	per two tins.
„ 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons.

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Tuesday, 14th March, 1911.

LORD MINTO AT THE GUILDHALL.

The full text of Lord Minto's speech on his admission to the Freedom of the City of London confirms the telegraphic impression that it was a notable pronouncement, especially remarkable, coming from one who has never delighted in speechmaking for the mere pleasure of gracefully turning sentences or amplifying platitudes. In the simplest words and with no circumlocution whatever he expressed his opinion that "India cannot be safely governed from Home." The reasons, he gave, were not quite the same as others have adduced. They were curious, but true. The facilities afforded by the means of rapid communication now at command might seem to plain-minded people a very good excuse for consultation with the authorities at the India Office, but Lord Minto scents a danger in this very facility for by it the Government of India is liable to be harassed "by political influences to which it should never be exposed," and in consequence of being swayed by these, any attempt to govern India from Home "can only end in disaster." This pronouncement does not alter one whit the generous testimony the late Viceroy paid to Lord Morley's statesmanship and to his "brave insistence" on reforms which both he and the Government of India considered necessary in the best interests of India. Lord Minto is not the first Viceroy, nor will he be the last to condemn the foolishness of the effort to soothe Eastern grievances by the application of Western treatment. No Viceroy, however, mighty his pen may be, can picture to the most sympathetic Secretary of State, thousands of miles away and necessarily absolutely ignorant of Oriental conditions, the actual situation which requires to be dealt with instantly. To say that we agree with Lord Minto that the administrator on the spot and his Council are the best judges and should be held capable of coping with every crisis, is only saying what we have often said before. Let the Viceroy send Home by the next mail a full statement of the reasons for his action, as a matter of course, and let the India Office commend or condemn him as seems just. But let him be no longer the unwilling instrument of mistaken orders, or the wearied exponent of schemes that he may not initiate, however urgently necessary they may be, until he gets the sanction of the slowmoving machinery at Home. The experience of the five anxious years of his Viceroyalty have only confirmed Lord Minto, who is endowed with no small share of commonsense, as sympathetic in thought as he is decisive in action, in an emphatic conviction on this point.

His recognition of the honour conferred by the Lord Mayor in the presence of so distinguished an assembly led the late Viceroy to refer to the lessons he learned during his term of office, and his conception of "the advance of political thought in India and the effects it must wield on British rule." He expressed the gratitude he felt at inheriting from the brilliant statesman who preceded him in India, the perfection of a departmental machinery "every wheel of which he had personally supervised." He found peace on the frontiers, largely the work of Lord Curzon, a peace that only two slight breaches during his own Viceroyalty disturbed and they were easily set right by Lord Kitchener. He did not ask whose fault it was that, in spite of this apparently satisfactory inheritance from Lord Curzon, he should be forced to detect, before many months had elapsed "a mass of accumulated popular discontent." Lord Minto is a true sportsman and does not set this down to any man's charge, but seems to accept the belief of "many moderate and loyal Indians" that it was due "to a disregard on our part of their just hopes." Once convinced of this, the Viceroy, with characteristic promptitude, consulted with his colleagues as to what should be done to assuage this discontent. He fully recognised that there were extremists as well as moderates in the field and that these extremists would be dangerous leaders if they went ahead. So, prompt was the word, and in the measures he proposed to take he was fortunate in finding the great mass of "invaluable moderate opinion" rally to the support of the Government. It was justifiable, he holds, that the new hopes and new ambitions, seeds of the Western education, sown by Macaulay and cultivated by his successors, should arouse in Indians a desire for a greater share in the government of their country. The success of Japan in the East was a revelation of what Oriental peoples could do, and everywhere from Central Asia and Afghanistan and throughout India this marvellous conquest and development were subjects of talk, wonder and admiration. Lord Minto realised soon after he came to India that these influences were at work. This was not all. The situation was complicated by an agitation of a different character from the "loyal unrest" of the educated Indians. With the terrible manifestations of this seditious spirit we are unfortunately familiar and need not recapitulate them.

Lord Minto, again armed with the panoply of a just and fearless administrator, decided that his well-considered plan for giving educated and responsible Indians a greater share in their own Government should not be deferred by the discovery of conspiracies or the success of plots, however, terrible and fatal their results, for the Viceroy believed that they were entirely apart from the "unrest" he had set himself to quiet, that they were a deplorable development of the anarchy that unfortunately exists in many European countries. They must be watched, repressed and their instigators punished, but they must not be confounded with the reasonable aspirations of moderate men who have no part in them. "Was the Government," asked Lord Minto, "to allow these murderous conspiracies to blacken the reputation of the whole loyal population of India, the vast majority of which was as horrified and as alarmed by them as were their British rulers?" True to his convictions this statesman went on his way unfaltering, introducing administrative reforms on the one hand and repressing sedition resolutely on the other. It was a difficult situation with public opinion divided on the wisdom of his action while disapproval of the Viceroy's concessions was perhaps more loudly expressed than praise of his discrimination. Lord Minto came out of the ordeal with flying colours, and though sedition is still at work and the revolver and the bomb are not by any means abandoned, he has loyally inaugurated the scheme of taking Indians into the Councils of the nation at Home and in India. He may rest and be thankful that he is free from the anxiety that was "enormously increased by the misguided actions of individuals in this country (England) who did not hesitate to sympathise with the most dangerous agitators in India." The late Viceroy spoke strongly of the wickedness of the plots deliberately hatched in London and Paris for the assassination of His Majesty's officers in India, plots intended to demoralise them and to ensure their disappearance from India. Cheers greeted his remark that the promoters of anarchy can know little of the temper of British officials if they imagine they can be intimidated so easily. The addition to the Councils of Indians representing, not only the different communities, but the different interests of India—landed, commercial and industrial—should make for conservation, Lord Minto thinks, and give stability to the daily life of the country. The members of the Imperial Legislative Council whom the Viceroy necessarily knew best, should be glad of his testimony to their moderation in debate, their sound commonsense and their readiness to accept suggestions. Lord Morley, in proposing the guest of the evening, very happily applied to Lord Minto a saying of Lord Curzon's, "that a man who could bring together the hearts of sundered peoples or races was a greater public benefactor than the conqueror of kingdoms." The late Viceroy has taken a long step in this direction, with the best will in the world, and we hope he may live to see his noble design realised.

JUBILEE OF RUSSIAN EMANCIPATION. The emancipation of serfs whose jubilee was celebrated enthusiastically by the Russians, a few days ago, was granted by Alexander II, who was called from this event the Tsar Liberator, on 19th February 1861 ; and its fiftieth anniversary should have fallen on that day this year. But owing to the fact that in Russia they still follow the old style of reckoning, which is twelve days behind ours, the anniversary did not come off till on fourth of March. The imperial manifesto was signed on that day by the Tsar ; but it was universally proclaimed throughout the Russian Empire a fortnight later on the fifth of March, old style, and hence the real jubilee of the proclamation of the emancipation will fall a few days hence on the seventeenth of March. It was really a great event in the history of Russia, the greatest indeed of the nineteenth century in that country, that is being commemorated. A Russian historian thus enthusiastically writes on the subject : "On that memorable day, which can never be forgotten in Russia, was accomplished the greatest event in the destinies of the Russian people : the Emperor Alexander II, after having fervently prayed in solitude, signed the imperial manifesto for the abolition of the right of the serfdom over the peasants living in the landlords' estates and for granting to these peasants the rights of a free agricultural status. Through the initiative and personal efforts of their Tsar more than 22 million Russian peasants were liberated from the burden of serfdom which had weighed on them and their forbears for nearly three centuries. They obtained their freedom and together with it the possibility of enjoying the fruits of their free labour, that is, of working for themselves, for their own profit and advantage and of governing themselves and their actions according to their own free will and discernment. By the reforms that followed the liberated peasants were granted personal, social and individual rights which placed them almost on a footing of equality with the other classes of the State." Serfdom had been introduced towards the close of the sixteenth century by the Tsar Boris Godunov, doubtless with benevolent motives. Peasants were frequently changing masters and moving from one estate to another and were as a consequence not sufficiently attached to the soil and also did not prosper. The landlords complained bitterly to the State, and Boris at length by his momentous decree of 1593 suppressed the peasants up to then undisputed right to liberty of removal and thereby reduced them to the status of serfs irrevocably attached to the soil and their masters. Boris promulgated this law of enslavement on St. George's day and on this account it is engraved on the memories of Russian peasants as a day of ill-omen ever since, and even after the emancipation the Saint's day continues to be associated with their former disgrace in the peasants' minds.

The memorable edict of emancipation was the Tsar Alexander's own work and sprung out of his large-hearted desire for the welfare of his people. His predecessors had some notion of remedying the evil of serfdom, but had not done much in the matter. His father Nicholas, whom he succeeded at the close of the Crimean War, was of highly autocratic views and had even tried to impose his will on Europe and then provoked the utterly useless and disastrous struggle with England and France combined, which really killed him. He had no time and leisure for looking into this question. But Alexander had even before his accession made up his mind to abolish serfdom and emancipate his people from its curse, and shortly after appointed an influential commission to consider how it can best be suppressed. In two years he emancipated his own serfs on the imperial estates, in 1858, and in three years more he proclaimed universal emancipation. He took great care to have the nobles who possessed most of the lands on his side, and this highly benevolent step was rendered comparatively easy by their co-operation. Compensation was allowed to the landlords for surrendering their rights. But the chief compensation they sought for this important sacrifice was in the direction of greater constitutional privileges which the Tsars had always withheld from them. Many enquirers trace the growth of nihilism to this desire of the landed and upper classes for constitutional rights sharpened by the surrender of serfdom which they made at the request of the benevolent Tsar Liberator. But that is another story. It was a strange irony of fate that this good Tsar, who had emancipated so many millions of his subjects, should at last fall at the hands of an anarchist assassin in 1881.

LONDON'S TRAFFIC. Amongst the most interesting items of news, which this mail brings us, is the announcement that the Board of Trade recommends that about 100 miles of new roads shall be made near London, to improve and shorten the main routes to the provinces. Nineteen new roads have been mapped out. The most important of these are a new avenue to the East, starting at Shoreditch, and running through Hackney and Leytonstone to join the Colchester Road at Romford ; an alternative route from Kensington through Chiswick and Brentford to the Bath-road ; a great Western Avenue from Paddington through Acton and Hanwell to join the Oxford Road near Uxbridge ; and a new route to relieve the Old Kent and NewCross Roads running through Peckham Rye to the Tonbridge Road near Bromley. All these routes would relieve very congested roads and open up much unoccupied land. Not so immediately necessary, but very important in the future is a route called in the report the North Circular Road to run from Brentford to Twyford, then across south of Hendon to Finchley. This would link up the main roads from Bath, Oxford, Banbury, St. Albans, Coventry, and the Great North Road, making it possible for through motor traffic to avoid London altogether. This remarkable and costly scheme is demanded, says the Board, by the extraordinary developments, which have been witnessed in recent years in locomotion. Existing roads have been rendered quite inadequate, and the constantly increasing throng of motor-buses, taxi-cabs, motor-vans and motor-cars requires more space. The popularity of the motor-bus is easily proved by a reference to its profits. At the end of 1909, the chairman of the London General Omnibus Company stated that during the previous fifteen months, 634 motors had earned a profit of £60,000, while 1,053 horsed omnibuses had caused the Company an estimated loss of £45,000. Taxi-cabs motor-cars and motor-lorries are constantly increasing, and the higher speed of the motor traffic has the effect of clearing the streets. A string of vehicles will pass rapidly and leave the road clear for a distinct interval. The great benefit conferred by modern locomotion, however, is the facility of movement backwards and forwards which enables an ever-growing proportion of persons to live outside the town and to seek recreation in the country. This movement in itself necessitates an improvement in the roads on the skirts of the Metropolis.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Arcadia," with the outward mails of the 3rd instant, left Aden at 7 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

The goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 18th February, 1911, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1910, of 129,098 maunds, with an increase of Rs. 3,698 in the earnings.

Mr. Gokhale's Elementary Education Bill will be introduced in the Council on the 16th instant.

The Deputy Commissioner of Hissar laid on Saturday last the foundation-stone of the building at Sirsa for the statue of the late King-Emperor contributed by Seth Sukhlal Banker of Sirsa and Calcutta.

It is understood that the appointment of a fisheries Expert for Bengal has been sanctioned and that arrangements are now being made to select a man at Home for the post, which will be that of Deputy Director of Fisheries for Bengal.

H. E. the Governor of Madras in Council has been pleased to sanction a grant of Rs. 3,000 towards the expenses of the United Planters Association, Southern India, in connection with the opening of a special South Indian Stall at the International Rubber and Allied Trades Exhibition.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

IMMIGRATION .

Anti-Sabbatarianism.

THE OVERDUE EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

* MELBOURNE, FEB. 28.

The Government in Cabinet on Monday adopted a scheme for assisted immigration, which is set out in the following official pronouncement of policy issued subsequent to the Cabinet meeting :—The Government have decided to bring into operation those provisions of the Immigration Act, No. 29 of 1872, that relate to the granting of assisted passages to persons nominated by residents in South Australia. This will bring this State into line with the other States of the Commonwealth, and is intended to be a means of meeting the demand that exist for labour here, and also of securing as permanent residents many excellent men of the industrial classes who have left their wives and families in the old country and have found employment here. By the system of nomination these families will be transplanted and settled here with better opportunities for advancement. Assisted passages are to be granted only to persons who come under one of the following four classes :—

(1) Those who are closely related to the nominators.

(2) Those who are agriculturists or rural workers and their families.

(3) Those persons whose occupations are such that they may be safely judged to cause no congestion in any occupation or trade by coming to the State.

(4) Farm labourers and domestic servants who may be selected as assisted immigrants without direct nomination or farmers requiring labourers or persons in need of domestic help paying the assisted rates.

The nomination form is to contain an undertaking by the nominator (in the cases of classes 1, 2, and 3) that employment will be awaiting the assisted passenger or that adequate provision will be made for his or her maintenance after arrival in this State, and that the immigrant will take up residence in South Australia for at least 12 months; the form to also contain a guarantee that the nominator will, on the expiration of 12 months, sign a declaration that the immigrant is then residing in the State, failing which he will be liable for the balance of the passage money. In cases of class 4. the form is to contain an undertaking by the intending employer that he or she will employ the farm labourer or domestic servant for a stated period, and that on the expiration of the time mentioned he will sign a declaration that the immigrant has been continuously in his employ; failing which he will be liable for the balance of the passage-money. The regulations will provide that any persons who, though ineligible under the foregoing condition, shall pay to the Agent-General in London the full contract rate of passage-money, or on whose behalf there shall have been paid to the Commissioner of Crown Lands a sum to cover the passage-money, shall, if accommodation be available, be allowed a passage in the emigrant ship provided that such person is in good health, and not likely to become chargeable on the State. For the present it is intended that emigrants will be assisted only from the United Kingdom, the self-governing States of the British Empire, and the United States of America.

SUNDAYS AND PICTURES.

For a considerable time the proprietor of moving picture shows doing business in Adelaide and at the various seaside resorts, adjacent to the capital have been in the habit of providing Sunday entertainments for the benefit of their numerous patrons. Admission to these has been by silver coin, taken up in the form of a collection by an attendant standing at the door, and the programmes presented have varied but little from those shown on ordinary week nights, the only noticeable difference being the excision of films in which the humour was, perhaps, a little too broad, and the inclusion of one or two pictures of the "religious" order. The entertainments have been well patronised, and with profit no doubt to the various managements, while hundreds of young people, enticed by the cheapness of a bill of fare that could, in many instances, be purchased for three pence, have spent their Sunday nights decently as spectators of the "moving show" instead of parading the streets, and, possibly, getting into mischief. Last week, however, a change came o'er the spirit of the scene. The Chief Secretary, armed with the authority contained in a series of regulations recently framed under the Places of Public Amusement Act, made it known that no more permits would be issued for holding moving picture entertainments on Sunday evenings. Hitherto it has been obligatory for the proprietors of cinematograph shows to obtain such permits from week to week, and the consternation which the Chief Secretary's announcement made may consequently be well imagined. The promoters, however, remained silent on the point, and up to Friday of last week no applications had been lodged for permission to hold either Sunday picture shows or any other form of entertainment. The silence, however, as subsequent events showed, furnished no proof of submission to the new regulations. On the contrary the proprietors resolved to institute a campaign of active opposition. Legal advice was obtained from the Attorney-General and two other prominent members of the bar, and as an outcome it was resolved to hold entertainments the following Sunday night at the Semaphore and Glenelg, and in one of the large openair places of amusement in the city, the opinion of the legal advisers being that it would be perfectly safe to do so as the law was such that it would be impossible for the Government to sustain an information against the proprietors under the Places of Public Amusement Act. The entertainments were duly held and that in the city, held at "The Casino," was a huge success. Attracted by the curious contretemps that had arisen, several thousand people sought admission to the large enclosure and the place was soon packed. Hundreds of others watched the proceedings from outside. There was little to be seen that was sensational, however, the only active evidence of the law being the presence of a couple of detectives, who stood near the gate and watched the silver coins drop on to the collector's plate, and an inspector of police, who, from a position in King William-street, saw the electric light switched off and the first picture screened. That the law has been directly and wilfully contravened cannot be denied and speculation is rife as to what action the Chief Secretary will take. So far he has done nothing and made no pronouncement beyond the statement that at present he is not prepared to say anything.

AMERICAN MEAT TRUST.

For several months past it has been an open secret that representatives of the American Meat Trust have been visiting Australia with the ostensible object of extending its operations to this part of the world. The Minister for Customs (Mr. Tudor), on being seen to-day, said that the Commonwealth Government was determined to take immediate and drastic action to discourage and if necessary prohibit its operations in Australia. It was not proposed to wait until the combine secured vested interests in this country, and he was already in communication with the Attorney-General with a view to bringing the full force of the present law into operation and if necessary obtaining further and more effective legislation for the purpose. There would be no difficulty in this, since apart from the producers and the industry generally every householder in the community was interested in opposing the advance of a meat monopoly. "It is a question of no quarter for the monopoly," Mr. Tudor went on to say. "The action of the Government will extent to its operations in Australia whether conducted in its interests directly or indirectly, or whether the capital is subscribed or not. It is openly asserted that the meat combine is largely increasing, portion of its capital being reserved for subscription in Australia, but that will not affect the case nor aid in blinding the people of this country to the grave danger of permitting a repetition in Australia of the scandals and merciless methods characteristic of monopolies in other parts of the world. Mr. Tudor added that no expense or sacrifice would be considered too great to protect in particular the food supplies of the people from an invasion of that character.

ROMANCE OF THE SEA.

How a sailor who had fallen overboard in mid-ocean was saved after being 5 1-2 hours in the water, was told by Captain R. C. Young on the arrival in Hobson's Bay on Friday of the steamer Nolisement. While the Nolisement was steaming about 58 miles south-west of St. Vincent, Cape de Verde Islands, the man at the wheel reported that he heard cries from the sea. Captain Young eagerly scanned the ocean with his binoculars. He saw not far away an object which on closer inspection proved to be a man swimming towards the ship shouting loudly for help. Ordering the engines of the Nolisement to be immediately stopped. Captain Young caused a boat to be got ready for launching, while blasts from the steamer's whistle indicated to the castaway that his plight had been observed. A few, minutes later the man was hoisted into the ship's boat by willing hands, and subsequently placed on board the steamer, where he received every attention. According to his account the sailor, a Dane named Anderson, had fallen overboard from the steamer Milton at 4 o'clock that morning, and as he was not picked up by the Nolisement until half-past 9 o'clock he had been 5 1-2 hours in the water before being rescued. A man of powerful physique and a good swimmer. Anderson was much less exhausted than might have been expected after his long struggles. His chief complaint was that while he strove to rest himself by floating his legs were attacked by fish which, however, did not molest him while his limbs were in motion. His legs in particular bore marked traces of the attention bestowed on them by the fish. A strange feature of the incident is that two hours and a half after Anderson had fallen overboard from the Milton that vessel met the Nolisement, both proceeding in opposite directions, and no signals were shown from the Milton indicating that Anderson had been lost. Captain Young says that Anderson's escape is the more remarkable because the sea where he was rescued is notoriously shark-infested.

PROTECTION OF THE ABORIGINES.

A deputation from the Social Questions Committee of the Anglican Church was yesterday introduced to Mr. Batchelor, the Minister for External Affairs. Archbishop Clarke was among those present, and the Minister was asked to take immediate steps to improve the conditions under which aboriginal natives existed in the Northern Territory. Members of the deputation stated that pearlers were in the habit of going ashore on the north-west coast of Australia and taking native women aboard their luggers for months at a time in much the same way as Chinese residents of the Northern Territory were taking girls to themselves as wives. Mr. Batchelor admitted that the treatment of the natives in the past had not been of a satisfactory character. The South Australian Legislature passed a Bill last year giving the necessary authority for the inauguration of a system of sympathetic administration respecting the aboriginals in the Northern Territory. The statement made by the deputation regarding the treatment of gins showed the necessity for effective steps being taken. When he was in the Territory he saw Chinese residents who seemed to have a regular harem of gins. It was intended at once to appoint three medical men to examine and isolate aborigines suffering from disease. A Protector of Aborigines would also be appointed to look after their general welfare. At the present the protector was a Customs officer, but his hands were too full of work to enable him to carry out his duties properly. In addition there would be two inspectors to assist generally in the work. He thought that these measures would lead to clear and definite knowledge being obtained as to the real condition of the aborigines in the Territory.

THE OVERDUE PAPUAN EXPEDITION.

Everything is chaotic in New Guinea. An Acting-Administrator should have been appointed two months ago. The position is such that the absence of one man has held up the whole business of the territory. There will have to be a complete change if New Guinea is not to be stagnant. Such very the remarks made on the steamer Matunga, which arrived from New Guinea on Sunday. Captain Mortimer said that the Administrator's expedition was condemned with unanimity. The people at Port Moresby were declared to have said from the outset that it was a foolhardy expedition, badly arranged and equiped, and one for which there seemed to be no really sufficient motive. It was generally reported that the party had gone into unknown country without tents and with only one change of clothes, without so much as a second pair of boots, with little or no bedding, while tabloid food was the principal nourishment carried. It was also said that the party did not take enough carriers with them, and in the event of seizure by fever the party could not escape being delayed. To this aspect many addressed themselves with a deal of hope. Others said that there had been a massacre by hostile natives, but there would surely be one to escape who would make his way back to civilisation to tell the story. At the same time it was whispered that all of the natives who went with the party were not willing to go. The concensus of opinion was pessimistic as to the fate of the party.

A.

* [By Telegraph to Perth, W. A.]

BENGAL BOY SCOUTS.

System Introduced into Schools.

(FROM OUR CO[illegible]

The Bengal Gov[illegible] introduce from [illegible] schools which [illegible] Such cadets [illegible] boy scou[illegible] scouts ag[illegible] 14 and o[illegible] confined t[illegible] committe[illegible] to direct[illegible] system.[illegible]

M[illegible]

Captai[illegible] of the [illegible] appointe[illegible] Army H[illegible] Hambro.[illegible]

On arri[illegible] Lieutenant[illegible] posted to M[illegible] Division.

Captain Riv[illegible] ciates as B[illegible]

Lieutena[illegible] transferred[illegible] the 81st [illegible] Kirkee.

Captain [illegible] to Major, [illegible] Battery, [illegible] Battery, R[illegible]

Major C[illegible] charge of t[illegible] Walton, 46t[illegible] Volunteer Ca[illegible]

Captain A[illegible] Mhow from t[illegible] Captain Mac[illegible] been grante[illegible] Adjutant [illegible] Volunteer Rif[illegible]

Major J. F. [illegible] been appointed [illegible] Regiment.

A commission of experts ha[illegible] the fire, which occurred in [illegible] Exhibition building some time ago, [illegible] neither to spontaneous combustion nor incendiarism, but was probably caused by the carelessness of a smoker.

At a public meeting held in Cawnpore, on Saturday, subscriptions amounting to eighty thousand rupees to the local King Edward Memorial Scheme were announced and a strong committee was appointed.

The London correspondent of the "Indian Daily News" wires under date 12th March : "'It is believed that Lord Morley has stipulated that if he took Lord Crewe's place in the India Office he should receive the actual appointment of the Secretary of State."

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

TWO-POWER STANDARD.

otable Speech by Sir J. Ward.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SYDNEY, March 12.

Sir Joseph Ward, Prime Minister of New Zealand, speaking at a banquet here, emphasised that closer and more organised co-operation between the Colonies and the Mother-Country was necessary in view of the new conditions, created by the growth of armaments among oreign nations. Britain, he said, had done, nd was doing, marvellous work, but it was dle to deny that as a consequence of foreign aval development, the maintenance of the wo-Power standard was becoming impossible or Britain. Therefore, it was a vital question ow, effectively, to maintain the two-Power tandard.

Colonial Contributions.

"We cannot," Sir Joseph pointed out, xpect the British taxpayer to provide for ur protection, as he has done in our infancy nd youth. We must contribute, in proporion as we advance to manhood, to our own nd to the Empire's protection. Our im is to weld the Empire into one great lexible State for defence purposes preserving the widest local autonomy, but transferring to a Council or Parliament of Defence, all questions involving defence and kindred subjects, including foreign policy, foreign treaties and international agreements."

Imperial Legislature.

ir Joseph Ward suggested that an Impe- House of Representatives be created, d upon population, with an Imperial te to which each portion of the Empire ld elect equal numbers. Its aim should he creation and maintenance of an invi- navy, capable in all likely conditions, of ecting inter-Imperial commerce. He inted out that the scheme was purely ggestive, as the question was one mainly the British people. An organised Imperial unity, however, must be based on increas- g contributions from the Dominions, but o system of increased contributions was ossible without representation, which could nly effectively be given by the establishment f the suggested Parliament of Defence.

THE MEXICAN UNREST.

Thirty-five Killed.

DOUGLAS, ARIZONA, March 13.

A battle with the Mexicans took place t Agua Prieta on Sunday. Five hundred nsurgents emerged from a canyon, and three undred Federal troops attacked them. The rebels finally withdrew, leaving thirty-five killed.

The fight was witnessed by thousands of spectators.

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

Speech in Australia.

SYDNEY, March 13.

Mr. Holman, the Attorney-General, speak- [illegible] said he hoped to see [illegible] within the next [illegible]

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[illegible] orces- [illegible] ome on [illegible] d dead in [illegible] his hand.

[illegible] IN CHINA.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 13.

[illegible] teen out of the nineteen Chinese docors at the hospital at Kwang-cheng-tse have died of plague. The hospital is to be burned.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, March 12.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Arcadia" left here for Bombay at 7 p.m. with the English mails of the 3rd instant, the "Morea" left at the same time with the mails for Colombo and Australia.

EXPENDITURE ON ARMY AND NAVY.

Attitude of the Liberals.

RESOLUTION TO BE PUT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, March 13.

Great interest attaches to to-day's debate in the House of Commons on the resolution of Mr. Murray Macdonald, "that this House views with alarm the enormous increase, of recent years, in expenditure on the Army and Navy, and is of opinion that it ought to be diminished."

Mr. Joseph King, Liberal, has given notice of an amendment, "that this House views with profound anxiety and regret the necessity for the maintenance of large armaments, and would welcome an international arrangement for the simultaneous restriction of warlike preparations."

"Daily News" Comment.

LONDON, March 13.

The *Daily News* gives prominence to the increase of thirteen millions in naval expenditure under the Liberals, including six millions for construction, compared with the German increase of two-and-a-half millions.

This journal says that the attitude of the Liberal and Labour Members, this week, will determine whether the entire progressive movement is to be wrecked by the Admiralty.

Sir Edward Grey is leading the House in the absence of Mr. Asquith.

INDIA AND PROTECTION.

Possible Reciprocity with Britain.

LONDON, March 13.

The *Morning Post*, discussing the debate in the Imperial Legislative Council, on the Cotton Excise Duty on the 9th instant, says it shows that a day of trouble is coming for the Liberal Free Trader.

This journal declares: "Indian politicians have strong Protectionist leanings. It is not surprising, therefore, that hostility to the tax, which is generally regarded as imposed for the benefit of British trade, is rapidly growing. As the unofficial members of the enlarged Councils grow in confidence and activity, they will be sure to carry on a determined campaign in favour of tariff autonomy for India. Moreover, it is probable that official members, whose whole life is bound up in the interests of India, will be drawn to the side of the representatives of India against the authorities in Britain. The Imperial Government cannot in the long run refuse to allow the elected representatives of India to determine her fiscal policy. Sooner or later India will adopt protection."

The *Morning Post* concludes by urging that an attempt be made in time to secure reciprocal preference, which shall bind India and Britain more closely.

NEW PERSIAN CABINET.

Statement of Policy.

TEHERAN, March 10.

The new Cabinet has been presented to the Mejliss. Sipahdar is Premier and Minister for War, and Mutashem Sultaneh, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The programme of the Cabinet includes the extirpation of terrorism, the despatch of expeditions to various parts of the country to suppress disorder, the conclusion of negotiations for a loan and financial reform through American advisers.

MOUNT VESUVIUS.

Part of the Crust Subsides.

LONDON, March 13.

Reuter wires from Rome that a portion of the crust of the crater of Mount Vesuvius, 300 metres long and 24 metres thick, has subsided. The result was a shock of earthquake. The funicular station was damaged and twenty tourists had a narrow escape. Vesuvius now has the appearance of being decapitated.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, March 13.

In the match against South Australia, South Africa won by six wickets, scoring 51 for four wickets in the second innings.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, March 13.

The death is announced of Senator Pierantoni, one of the Italian Judges at the Hague Court of Arbitration.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, March 13.

According to an *Indian Daily News* cable, the deaths are announced of Mr. Alexander Lefevre, late of the Forest Department, Bengal and Assam, and of the widows of Field Marshall Sir Donald Martin Stewart, Sir Clive Bayley and Sir Hector Macdonald.

CALCUTTA BOMB CASE.

Hearing of Case Fixed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, March 13.

At the High Court this morning, the Advocate-General applied to the Chief Justice to alter the date of the next High Court Criminal Sessions. He said that in view of the fact that there was a case of attempted murder pending, in which Noni Gopal Mukherjee was committed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate for throwing a bomb at Mr. Cowley, it was not advisable to keep the accused waiting until May 1st, the date fixed for the next sessions. The Chief Justice fixed the 27th instant for the hearing of the case against Noni Gopal Mukherjee.

THE CENSUS.

Provisional Figures.

The Census figures for the City of Bombay are not yet ready, Dr. Turner who is in charge of the operations not having received the Government and Railway figures yet. It is believed, however, that owing to the exodus of mill hands and others, the census this time will show a reduction of about 20,000 on the last census figures which in 1906 were 977,000. This time the total population of Bombay will come to about 957,000.

Increase of 109,000 in Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, March 13.

The Census provisional totals reported up to mid-day yesterday are now issued. Compared with the census of ten years ago, Calcutta, with its suburbs and Howrah reports an increase of one hundred and nine thousand. Its total inhabitants now number one million two hundred and sixteen thousand.

The following are the details of the returns for Calcutta, proper: Number of inhabitants 890,000, being an increase of forty-two thousand; Howrah, 179,000, being an increase of twenty-one thousand; Gossipur-Chitpur, forty-eight thousand, being an increase of seven thousand; Maniktola, fifty-three thousand, being an increase of twenty-one thousand; Garden Reach, forty-four thousand being an increase of sixteen thousand.

The grand total for Calcutta and suburbs is one million, two hundred and sixteen thousand, compared with one million, one hundred and six thousand, ten years ago.

The Central Provinces.

In the Central Provinces, Nimar reports an increase of 65,000, Chindwara an increase of 109,000, Damoh an increase of 47,000, Raigarh State an increase of 43,000, Karwardah an increase of 20,000, Jubbalpur an increase of 70,000, Narsingpur an increase of 10,000, and Balaghat an increase of 63,000.

Returns in Other Towns.

Amongst other towns, Rangoon has now two hundred and eighty-nine thousand inhabitants, this being an increase of forty-four thousand, Jubbulpore reports an increase of ten thousand, Baroda a decrease of four thousand, Patna an increase of sixteen hundred, Lucknow a decrease of three thousand, Gorakhpur a decrease of fifteen thousand, Etawah an increase of two thousand, Benares a decrease of ten thousand, Fyzabad a decrease of twenty-seven thousand, Rampur a decrease of four thousand, Kolati an increase of sixteen hundred, and Jammu town a decrease of four thousand.

Amongst the district returns, the most interesting are from the United Provinces, where Unao reports a decrease of sixty-five thousand, Benares an increase of fifteen thousand, Bara Banki an increase of ninety-four thousand, Jalaun an increase of five thousand, Lucknow, a decrease of twenty-eight thousand, Bahraich a decrease of three thousand, Sultanpur a decrease of thirty-five thousand, Gonda an increase of nine thousand, Etawah, a decrease of forty-seven thousand, Muzaffarnagar, a decrease of sixty-eight thousand, Fyzabad, a decrease of twelve thousand and Rampur State a decrease of one thousand.

The Bengal-Patna District reports a decrease of 15,000 and the Balasore district a decrease of 15,000.

The Nicobar Islands report an increase of 2,000, and the Andaman Islands a decrease of 500. This does not include Port Blair, which reports a nominal increase of 65.

In Rajputana, the Partabgurh State reports an increase of 10,000, the Shahpur State an increase of 4,000, and the Banswara State an increase of 16,000.

In Baluchistan, Loralai reports an increase of 12,000.

Elsewhere, Sikkim reports an increase of 29,000, the Northern Shan States an increase of 137,000, and the Chin Hills an increase of 41,000.

LATER.

The following Additional Census returns are now issued:—Madras City 517,335, against 509,346, ten years ago, Delhi city 232,859, against 208,575 in the last Census; Srinagar 136,258, against 122,618, in the last Census; Lahore city 228,318, against 202,964 in the last Census; Baroda State 2,031,453 against 1,952,692 in the last Census.

LAHORE, March 13.

The Provincial census returns for Lahore city show 143,045 males, 85,270 females, and a total of 228,318 an increase of over twenty-five thousand.

The returns for Delhi show 133,840 males and 99,020 females, a total of 232,860.

MADRAS, March 13.

The population of Travancore according to the census is 3,433,250 showing an increase of over 16 per cent. over that of 1901.

THE PARTITION SCHEME.

Articles in "Indian World."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, March 13.

The current issue of the "Indian World" publishes a couple of special articles urging substantial changes in the Partition Scheme and advocating the appointment of a Governor at Calcutta, with Deputy Governors at Patna and Dacca. A Conference of some leading politicians will shortly meet in Calcutta, to consider the scheme.

P. W. D. AND RAILWAY ACCOUNTS OFFICERS.

Extension of Age Limit.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, March, 13.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned a proposal of the Government of India to bring the superior Accounts officers of the Public Works Department and Railways under the same rule, as regards extension of service beyond the fifty-five year limit, as obtains in the case of Senior Civil Accounts Officers. This means that the P. W. D. and Railway Accounts Officers will now be eligible for extensions up to sixty years of age.

Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Chancellor of the University, will open the new buildings of the Oxford Union Society on June 1.

Mr. Sydney Buxton, President of the Board of Trade, has promised to consider the request of a deputation from the National Committee for the Training of British Seamen to grant State aid to encourage shipowners to carry indentured boys on their vessels.

MILITARY MATTERS.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Feb. 24.

AEROPLANES IN WAR.

Mr. Walter F. Reid (President of the Society of Chemical Industry) addressed the members of the Royal United Service Institution, on Thursday afternoon, on the subject of "The Use of Explosives in Aerial Warfare, with some remarks on Methods of Defence." Sir Andrew Noble, Bt., presided. Mr. Reid said there was no doubt that in the next European war explosives from aeroplanes would be used. We were threatened from above, and if we did not take proper steps to meet it, serious danger might be anticipated. As to the attacking power of aeroplanes, he considered that unless some great change was made in the construction of aerial craft they would be unable to carry charges of explosives which could do more than local damage. Rapid progress was essential, and to aim correctly from a rapidly moving platform seemed to be a very difficult matter, and would require great skill and practice to attain average results. Before the end of the year there would, he thought, be a sufficient number of British aeronauts to deal with any foreign airmen who might reach our shores. Alluding to the relative effectiveness of dirigibles and aeroplanes, he pointed out that an aeroplane could be propelled at such a rate that it could easily overtake the swiftest dirigible, rise above it, and destroy it without being exposed to appreciable danger. The most effective missiles, he thought, were small bombs provided with contact ignition. Aeroplanes, he continued, were free from any serious danger from artillery. He did not say they were out of range of artillery, but they were out of any serious danger. It was not easy to hit an aeroplane 3,000ft. or 4,000ft. in the air. The position as it now stood seemed to be that aeroplanes of the highest speed and efficiency possessed means of attack and defence. Nothing could prevent aeroplanes or dirigibles at night entering British territory unless we had a fleet of aeroplanes to meet them, and, generally speaking, the aerial craft would have to descend to within rifle range to be of any practical use. Colonel Francis Stone, Royal Artillery, remarked that the effect of explosives from aeroplanes and balloons had been extremely disappointing to the most sanguine supporters of this method of warfare. The movement was yet in its infancy, but he did not suppose it would revolutionise warfare in any case. The difficulties of hitting from a moving platform and at an uncertain distance from the target must be infinitely greater. He had very little faith in anything like successful practice from the air upon enemies upon the earth. As to the discharge of heavy bombs, speaking roughly, one might take it as a useful guide that a dirigible of 500,000 cubic feet capacity could very easily, in addition to ordinary load, carry high explosives to the amount of at least 1,500lb. He deprecated the hysterical views as to dirigibles laying towns in waste and playing havoc with the civilised organisation. He thought that once and for all these views should be expelled from the public mind. Mr. Reid, replying to the discussion, said he thought an aeroplane could carry a charge of explosives of from 200lb. to 300lb. at least, provided it was suspended as near as possible to the centre of gravity. As to dirigibles, if a charge of 1,000lb. were dropped from a dirigible, he should be sorry to be in it.

THE BRITISH ARMY.

In the House of Lords, on Wednesday, the Duke of Bedford called attention to the number of the Regular Army and Reserve; to the numbers required to complete the expeditionary force of six divisions; and to the numbers of troops left in the United Kingdom in event of the departure of the expeditionary force on foreign service. His Grace said he was not surprised that at present the prevailing opinion was that our military forces were fully adequate for the requirements of home and Imperial defence. That impression had been produced upon public opinion by the Government constantly and continuously assuring us that we possessed armies on a scale quite unprecedented in our history. It was necessary to remember that the policy of reducing the Regular Army initiated by the Government in 1906, would not be fully realised until 1913. Consequently all calculations regarding the numbers of the Regular Army must be based on the strength of the Reguler Reserve, not as it now is when a diminishing quantity, but as it would be in 1913, when the reductions had touched bottom. We were assured in 1908, that 90,000 men had been added to the strength of the Regular Army. The addition of 90,000 men in 1908 resulted not in an increase in numbers in 1913 but in a diminution of 87,626 men. We ought to have 90,000 more men available according to the Secretary of State for War. But according to War Office returns, we should have nearly 90,000 men less a difference of some 180,000 men. He asked Lord Lucas if he was in a position to deny that the future of the Army Reserve, so far from being safe, was most critical, and a legitimate cause for anxiety. It was recognised that if the expeditionary force was to be of full value in a great emergency, it must proceed abroad as a whole within two or three weeks of the outbreak of war. The Secretary for War had informed them that we had 580,000 men organised, in twenty divisions of ten Army Corps. Six divisions went abroad. How many would be left at home? This simple sum worked out by War Office figures gave the following answer. On the departure of the expeditionary force we should be left with seven Regular infantry battalions, three regiments of cavalry, and some 15,000 men of the Royal and of the Special Reserve Artillery. The result was startling. It was this. If the expeditionary force went abroad, taking with it every officer belonging to the seven home battalions, then the expeditionary force would still be 150 Regular infantry officers short of its requirements, and not a single Regular infantry officer would be left with any Regular battalions at home. According to the War Office returns the plan would not work.

LORD LUCAS'S REPLY

Lord Lucas said the Duke of Bedford based his case, not upon our present position but upon the position in the year 1913. He (Lord Lucas) gathered that he thought that it would be in that year that we should be put to the test. The reductions that had been made in the infantry would not in the slightest degree affect our position in that year. It was only in the infantry that the position was difficult, and he would confine himself to that. They had at the present moment men serving under three different terms of service who would be passing into the Reserve at different times. In 1913 they would have a gap between the end of the eighty-years men who had passed into the Reserve and the beginning of the nine-years men. In 1914 the latter would begin to pass in, and also the seven-years men; in 1914 16,193 would pass in and in the next year 21,000. They wished to get rid of these unevennesses in the case of men passing into the Reserve, if they possibly could. What the Government proposed to do—what had been done before with success and what they believed would succeed in this case—was to allow men, if they wished to, who were with the colours, to go to the Reserve prematurely. Some of the 16,000 men passing out in 1914, and the 21,000 men passing out in 1915, would be allowed, if they wished, to go to the Reserve before their time. It was hoped by that means to stimulate the outflow into the Reserve, and it would not affect the general position for mobilisation at all, but would help to equalise the number of recruits who were wanted, the drafts to India, and other matters of that sort. The Government had also increased the pool considerably, and it was already very nearly double what it was normally, and it would probably be trebled. The pool was the system of allowing the infantry battalions in this country to recruit over their establishment, and it would have the same effect as raising the establishment. Therefore, by these two methods, it was probable that the position in 1913 would be reduced to somewhere near the normal.

HOME DEFENCE.

Dealing with the question of the general position of this country, both in regard to mobilisation of the expeditionary force, and to our position after that force had left these shores, Lord Lucas stated that in June, 1910, in addition to the expeditionary force, they would have 422,556 men at home, of whom 98,084 would be Regulars and Regular Reserves. For the purpose of the mobilisation of the expeditionary force last June there was an ample margin in every particular. Our position in regard to mobilisation of the expeditionary force, both now and when they reached the normal, was perfectly secure. With regard to the Special Reserve, they were gradually getting more knowledge as time went on. The average number of men who used to pass into the Regular Army from the Militia was 42 per cent., and for the past two years 47 per cent. had passed in from the Special Reserve, so that the difference was only 5 per cent. The percentage of men under 20 was decreasing, and there was a satisfactory increase in the proportion of Special Reservists between 19 and 22. The Secretary of State for War, when he introduced the estimates, would announce a number of alterations and modifications in the Special Reserve during the coming year. According to the reports that the Government had received, the Special Reserve was a success, and there was no doubt that, compared with the Militia, it was a better force, and on the point of the general standard of health and soundness great improvement had taken place.

The question of officers was always a very difficult one. The Regular Army was not deficient in officers; but on January 1 the Territorial Force was deficient by 1,514. He was unable to give the deficiency of officers in the Special Reserve, but it was considerable, and specially in the subaltern ranks. The Officers' Training Corps was beginning to have an effect. It was of very considerable size now, and had been taken up with the greatest keenness by public schools and Universities. They were beginning to get officers from them, and ninety-six had taken commissions in the Special Reserve and 242 in the Territorial Force. Another very satisfactory feature was that by the existence of the corps the Universities were taking more interest in the Army than before.

SUPPLY OF ARMY HORSES.

In the Commons on Wednesday, Mr. Haldane said he did not know any subject in connection with the Army which was in a more chaotic condition than the horse question. Nobody seemed to have ever thought it worth a serious effort, and it was only very slowly that they could get anything done. The steps being taken by the military authorities were only part of the general plan. But it was necessary to proceed tentatively, because they had to learn as they went along. What was the interest of the Army in this respect? It was to keep a large reserve of horses in the country. The tendency undoubtedly was for the number of horses to go down. Motor traction was making a great deal of difference. Ireland and some of the English counties appeared to have some kind of natural gift in producing the finest type of saddle horse. Full advantage would be taken of that; it was the foundation of the scheme. As far as the foreign buyer was concerned, he hoped he would come more and more, because the bigger the market the greater would be the amount of breeding. The home demand was not large—something under 3,000 horses a year. That was not enough in itself to keep up a market. It would be more convenient if they could buy horses at three years old. If that was done on a large scale, they would have to set up a farm, but what they contemplated doing was leaving them with the farmers and boarding them out. With regard to cavalry horses, he was convinced we did not train our cavalry horses up to the standard of foreign armies. That matter was under consideration. To deal with it might involve not using them so soon as was at present done. But there was considerable waste of horseflesh at present by horses being used too young, even though they were only used for annual manoeuvres. As it was by no means clear there was likely to remain an ample reserve of cavalry horses, the Government were watching with close attention the breeding scheme.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Text of Mr. Gokhale's Bill.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, March 13.

The text of Mr. Gokhale's Bill to make better provision for the extension of elementary primary education is published. Mr. Gokhale adds the following statement of objects and reasons:—

The object of this Bill is to provide for the gradual introduction of the principle of compulsion into the elementary education system of the country. The experience of other countries has established beyond dispute the fact that the only effective way to ensure a wide diffusion of elementary education among the masses of the people is by resort to compulsion in some form or another. And the time has come when a beginning at least should be made in this direction in India. The Bill is of purely a permissive character, and its provision will apply only to areas notified by Municipalities or District Boards, which will have to bear such proportion of the increased expenditure which will be necessitated as may be laid down by the Government of India by rule. Moreover, no area can be notified without the previous sanction of the Local Government, and, further, it must fulfil the test which the Government of India may by rule lay down as regards the percentage of children at school within its limits.

Finally, the provisions are intended to apply in the first instance only to boys though later on a local body may extend them to girls, and the age limits proposed are only six and ten years. It is proposed that these are sufficient safeguards against any rash or injudicious action on the part of the local bodies. The measure is essentially a cautious one, indeed, to some, it may appear to err too much on the side of caution. The provisions of the Bill are based largely on the Irish Education Act of 1892, and the English Education Acts of 1870 and 1876.

THE PROVISIONS.

Clause 3 provides for the application of the provision of the Bill to notified areas. Clause 4 imposes on the parent or guardian of a boy in a notified area, between the ages of six and ten, the obligation to cause him to attend a recognised elementary school in the absence of a reasonable excuse. Clause 5 lays down what circumstances may constitute a reasonable excuse.

Clause 6 prohibits the employment by employers of labour of a boy who should be at school under the provision of the Bill.

Clause 7 requires municipalities and district boards to provide sufficient school accommodation in a notified area.

Clause 8 empowers them, subject to the previous sanction of the Local Governments, to levy a special education rate.

Clause 9 provides for the exemption of poor parents and guardians from the payment of the school fees for their boys.

Clause 10 provides for the appointment of school attendance committees in notified areas.

Clause 11 to 15 provide penalties and the proceedings to be taken for their enforcement in the case of parents and guardians failing without reasonable excuse to cause their boys to attend school as required by the Bill and of employers and their agents or workmen acting in contravention of the provision of the Bill.

Clause 16 enables the Local Government to exempt particular clauses or communities from the operation of the Bill.

Clause 17 provides for the extension of the provision of the Bill to girls between the ages of six and ten.

Clauses 18 and 19 provide for the making of rules by the Government of India and of by-laws by the local bodies.

KATHIAWAR NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, March 11.

The dead body of a girl named Jeevibai, aged 10, of the Bohra caste, was found floating, yesterday, in a well situated in Rajkot junction station yard. There was excitement amongst the Bohras who flocked to the spot. The father of the girl deposed that she was missing since Wednesday. Information was given to the town police. The victim had on her person a jewel worth Rs. 10, when last seen, but it is missing. She was the only child of her parents. The post-mortem examination revealed some marks of violence on her forehead.

The weather has been cloudy for a week. Last evening, the clouds banked up and a cold breeze lowered the temperature considerably. Showers of rain have fallen at Rajkot, Verawal and Porebunder.

Sir Harold Stuart arrived at Madras on Saturday from Calcutta and was welcomed by a large gathering of Indian gentlemen.

It is understood that in recognition of his distinguished works on the Burma Frontier the Secretary of State has sanctioned a pension of five thousand rupees annually to Sir George Scott.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

DEBATE ON FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

THE PROVISION OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

The Legislative Council of H. E. the Governor met yesterday in the Council Hall, Secretariat, Bombay, H. E. Sir George Clarke presiding. On the platform, on the right of His Excellency was seated the Hon'ble Mr. R. A. Lamb, and on the left were seated the Hon'ble Mr. M. B. Chaubal and the Hon'ble Mr. Morrison. The following Honourable Additional Members also attended:—

Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmad; Mr. Gulam Muhammad Walad Khan Bahadur Wali Muhammad Bhurgri; Mr. W. L. S. L. Cameron; Mr. George Carmichael; Sardar Rao Bahadur Motilal Chunilal; Mr. G. S. Curtis; Sardar P. V. Desai; Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim; Sardar Syed Ali El Edroos; Mr. S. D. Garud; Mr. M. C. Gibbs; Mr. N. S. Glazebrook; Mr. W. L. Graham; Mr. H. R. Greaves; Sardar Naharsinghji Ishwarsinghji, Thakor of Amod; Lieutenant-Colonel J. Jackson; Sardar Shambusing Amarsing Jadhavrav Raje of Malegaon; Rao Bahadur Ganesh Vyankatesh Joshi; Sir Pherozshah M. Mehta; Sardar Rao Bahadur Y. T. Mirikar; Sardar Davar K. E. Modi; Sardar C. V. Moodliar; Dr. T. B. Nariman; Mr. J. P. Orr; Mr. G. K. Parekh; Mr. Abdul Hussein Adamji Peerbhoy; Mr. F. G. Pratt; Sir Henry E. E. Procter; Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola; Mr. Manmohandas Ramji; Rao Bahadur S. K. Rodda; Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad; Mr. W. H. Sharp; Surgeon-General H. W. Stevenson; Khan Bahadur N. P. Vakil; Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas.

DEATH OF A MEMBER.

H. E. the President remarked before proceeding to the business on the Agenda, that since the last meeting the Council had suffered its first loss in the sudden death of the Hon'ble Mr. Vishnu Raghunath Natu. Those who heard his speech at Poona last year and noted its felicity of diction and admirable tone must feel that had the Hon'ble Member been spared he would have left his mark on the work of the Council. He was a member of the Select Committee on the Watan Bill and his great knowledge of Watan tenure in the Southern Mahratta Country was of the greatest value to Government. He was sure he expressed the feeling of the Council when he said that they all deplored his loss and desired that their full sympathy should be expressed to his bereaved family.

THE FINANCE MEMBER'S REMARKS.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. A. Lamb, speaking on the Financial Statement, said he was fortunate in that the first Financial Statement which he had the honour to present to the Council, showed that they had at their disposal a sum which exceeded by more than a lakh any amount which they had previously had, and also that it was accompanied by a great advance in provincial control of provincial finances. The actual receipts for 1909-10 were Rs. 7,14,54,000, for 1910-11, Rs. 7,24,00,000 and for 1911-12 they had been set down at Rs. 8,31,09,000. These figures however did not express the true state of their financial revenue, for they were swollen for the years 1910-11 and 1911-12 by abnormal assistance from Imperial revenue, which could not be counted on to recur. The provincial revenues had, in fact, during the last three years been practically stationary. For 1910-11 their actual provincial revenue was approximately six crores and forty-five lakhs, and on those figures they had been marking time. While however they could not expect an increase of their income during the next four or five years so far as it was drawn from heads of income as they stood before the revision of the settlement, which was being put into effect, they might at least anticipate that it would not fall below that point and the revision of the settlement gave an opportunity for their revenues to increase by providing that for a fixed assignment by the Government of India of about 90 lakhs they were to receive the whole of the Excise and Forest receipts, and half of another small head of income. They in their turn would pay a fixed sum to the Government of India, and thus a fixed assignment from Provincial to Imperial revenue was substituted for one from Imperial to Provincial revenues, manifestly strengthening the local Government. When Provincial revenue had been more fully provincialised they might fairly expect a normal annual increase of fifteen lakhs or even more. Referring to the opening balance which appeared as Rs. 1,52,47,000, he pointed out that it included certain non-recurring assignments made by the Government of India out of its opium windfall and general surplus. The largest was an item of Rs. 50,000 for the Bombay Improvement Trust. This and the other grants had all been made subject to certain conditions which had not yet been intimated, and with regard to certain resolutions referring to those grants he wished to point out that they could be allocated only subject to such conditions. Next, taking up land revenue, he said it appeared from some of the questions that apprehension was felt that the receipts might be affected prejudicially from the financial point of view and beneficially to the occupants of Government land by the damage which crops had suffered by the severe frost in the Deccan and elsewhere. The Collectors had full power to deal by suspension and remission of land revenue with inability to pay resulting from such damage. No reports of the necessity of such remission had been received, but should occasion arise no doubt the Collectors would exercise their powers. The estimates had not been altered on that account, but in order to have a margin no charges had been made showing the improvement in their resources of Rs. 2,46,000, which appeared in the latest figures. Owing to the suspension and remission rules it was difficult to ascertain to what extent land revenue was an expanding source of income, as the receipts of a given year by no means corresponded with the demand. From figures obtained from the Collectors it appeared that the growth of the revenue demand due to revised assessments was in 1910-11 Rs. 1,47,262, and for 1911-12 was estimated at Rs. 3,07,805. Two items of expenditure for the revising of subordinate revenue establishments in Sind had been explained and he pointed out that these were only a foretaste of considerable expenditure which would have to be increased in revising the subordinate service of the Presidency proper. The pensions of talaties and the grading and positions of Mamlatdars had been improved, the Forest and Excise Departments had been organised at no small cost and it was impossible not to do the same for the clerks, karkuns and upper subordinates in the Revenue Department. It was even more interesting seeing that the receipts were to be now entirely Provincial to see whether the head of Excise was one of expanding revenue. The actual receipts were Rs. 1,42,68,000 in 1905-6, while in 1910-11 the provisional revenue was se at Rs. 1,87,50,000 and in the budget for 1911-12 was put down at Rs. 1,92,00,000. This showed a total increase since the first year mentioned of Rs. 49,32,000 or an average increase of Rs. 8,22,000 for six years. The increase of Rs. 12,04,000 now expected in the year contrasted with the anticipation at this time last year of Rs. 2,24,000. There did not appear to be any lack of expansive power on this head, but the result would be far from pleasing if it connoted an equivalent expansion of the consumption of intoxicants. Fortunately they did not. On the principal item, country spirit, the increase of Rs. 3,67,000 in still-head duty was accompanied by a fall in consumption of 2,31,772 gallons London-proof. This from an administrative point of view was eminently satisfactory; a rising revenue on a falling consumption.

TEMPERANCE POLICY.

It was a common error with certain people to point to increased receipts as a sure sign of increased consumption. Some even went so far as to accuse Government of intentionally increasing the consumption in order to increase the receipts. It ought to be unnecessary to say that the accusation had no foundation in fact. The fact was that, while they declined to prohibit the consumption of intoxicants, they were determined to make those who consumed them pay as dearly for the luxury as they could possibly manage. To drink liquor was a luxury and therefore liquor was eminently a proper subject for taxation. So long as prosperity and material wealth increased the taxation of a luxury could not fail to yield increasing returns. Whether the consumption would go up or down would depend upon the taste for this particular luxury keeping up or failing to keep up the constantly increasing cost of it. The average consumption of spirit was at present by no means high. If they took a group of ten people, men, women and children and assumed that one only took spirits, the other nine being total abstainers, and if they allowed one person one dram of spirit 25 U. P. per diem he would drink 365 drams per year. Distributed among ten persons it gave an average per head of 36 1-2 drams 25 U. P. per annum or 27 7-8 drams of spirit L. P. There was not a district in the Presidency and in Sind, which reached that average. In 1909-10 the City of Bombay came nearest with 24·5 drams L. P. The assumption that a spirit drinker took one dram L. P. per day meant taking no more than two half-pegs a day. On the recorded population and consumption of Bombay City about one person in eleven was such a mild drinker and the rest were total abstainers. In Surat and Thana, the heaviest drinking districts, the proportion was one in fourteen; in West Khandesh it was one in eighteen; in Broach one in 26, and so on till they came to Ahmednagar with one in 183, and Satara with one in 195. In the whole of the Presidency proper the proportion was one in 37 1-2. These ratios were taken on the population of a census ten years old. When the figures of last Friday's census were known the proportion would surely be even more definitely indicative of the general temperance of the people. It would be tedious to continue the examination in respect to other intoxicants, nor would it serve any useful purpose as country spirit was the drink of the great bulk of the consumers. For the coming year still head duties had been materially enhanced in the majority of the vend areas, and other steps had been taken for increasing the revenue without encouraging consumption.

The Forest Department being now wholly provincialised it was also interesting to examine whether it was an expanding head of revenue. Compared with the settlement figure 1904-5 which was Rs. 25,30,000, the budget with Rs. 37,70,000 showed an improvement of Rs. 12,40,000. The excess of receipts over expenses taken at Rs. 6,50,000 in 1904-5 was expected to be in 1911-10 Rs. 14,50,000. The growth in the surplus receipts was thus 8 lakhs in seven years or well over a lakh a year. The Forest Department had been relieved of large tracts in which development had been proved to be impracticable; expenditure would therefore be restricted to areas which were already a paying property and the value of which would steadily increase and to areas which experience had shown to be capable of becoming a paying property. They were therefore justified in assuming that the surplus of receipts over expenses would continue to expand.

BOMBAY POLICE.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chaubal referring to the item under the head of "Law and Justice," said:—During the current year there has been considerable increase of expenditure which I hope will be non-recurring. The explanation of this increase has in the fact of Government having had to meet law charges in connection with the Nasik murder and conspiracy cases. Apart of this increase is due also to the necessity of hiring temporary accommodation for the Court of Small Causes, Bombay. The main features to be noticed in the next year's budget are the increase in the number of temporary Subordinate Judges found necessary to relieve the serious accommodation and congestion of work, owing to the abnormal increase of mortgage suits especially in the Deccan districts. Another feature is the revision of the judicial establishments in the district and subordinate courts of the Presidency. The total expenditure on Police, including "alienated," is estimated to amount to about a crore of rupees in the ensuing year. It aggregated 79 lakhs in 1907, 89 lakhs in 1908 93 lakhs in 1909, and the revised figures for the current year are about 95 lakhs. As was explained last year by the Hon'ble Mr Jenkins, this progressive expenditure is due to the reorganization of the police force throughout the Presidency, which is being carried out as the result of the Police Commission. The reforms are being introduced gradually as funds are available. We have already completed the most expensive part of the scheme—the raising of the pay of the rank and file—and considerable progress has been made in the training and appointment of such-inspectors for the investigation of crime, in place of the old class of chief constables. But the much needed increase in the numerical strength of the force, and the re-arrangement of the police stations, still remain to be carried. When the preliminary budget proposals were made we were able to allot only Rs. 1,34,000 from our own balance for new recurring expenditure under this head; but the Government of India afterwards came to our assistance with a special recurring grant of Rs. 3,25,000 (the final instalment of the subvention of 20 lakhs promised by them for the purpose so that in the ensuing year we propose to provide Rs. 4,59,000 for carrying on the reforms. A portion of this will be allotted to the city of Bombay, where it is proposed to establish 15 police stations, on the lines of the London police stations, with quarters for the full staff required for the investigation of crime. Already three of these 15 stations have been established and the results are reported to be very satisfactory. Another urgent want in Bombay city are conveniently situated lines for the rank and file of the police, most of whom at present live in private houses scattered all over the town. Provision is made this year, under the head of Civil Works, for the construction of lines for the Harbour and Dock Police, and arrangements for building lines in other parts of the city are under consideration.

GOVERNMENT'S EDUCATIONAL POLICY.

Education.—Under no head has our annual expenditure been increasing so rapidly as under Education. Whatever objections may be urged to the policy of Government in the matter of the extension of education, the Council will, I think, agree, that we cannot fairly be charged with want of generosity. We propose to provide for educational charge next year, a total sum of 56 lakhs and 78 thousand rupees which is half as much again as the expenditure in the year 1907-1908, and nearly 9 lakhs more than the revised estimate of the current year. This, too, is exclusive of a further amount of 10 lakhs, appearing under other budget heads for medical, agricultural and veterinary colleges and the construction and repair of Government Educational building. This large expenditure has been rendered possible by the Government of India coming to our assistance with a special grant of 11 lakhs for non-recurring expenditure on Education.

Turning to the other items in our expenditure budget, I would call the attention of the Council to the provision made for drimary education. Briefly stated, our policy in the matter of primary education is to improve the efficiency of our existing teaching staff and to move cautiously in the direction of opening new schools, believing, as we do, that little is to be gained by opening a number of schools under inefficient masters in all villages where the attendance will soon dwindle away to vanishing point. There is the further difficulty of want of efficient teachers. To remedy this, we are experimenting with a sort of half training of masters for the smaller primary schools, putting them through a short course of training under approved masters in some of the larger vernacular schools, instead of passing them through the training college. For this we provide Rs. 30,000 next year.

Another item for which increased provision has been made are the results—grants for aided schools. The present allotment of Rs. 3,60,000 has been raised to Rs. 4,40,000 for the ensuing year.

As to secondary education our intention is to improve, rather than extend, the Government High Schools, leaving private enterprise, with the assistance of liberal grants-in-aid, to supply and further demand for high school education, and ourselves devoting more money and attention to industrial and technical education. For the extension of industrial and technical education we provide nearly 2 1-2 lakhs in addition to the special grant of 3 lakhs recently [illegible] us by the Government of India. [illegible] next year to begin work on two new Science Institutes, one in Bombay and the other in Ahmedabad—both schemes which will necessitate heavy recurring expenditure in the future. And we propose also as soon as preliminaries can be arranged, to take over the Gujerat College at Ahmedabad from the Society for promoting higher education in Gujerat and make it a Government College; these two will mean an increase of recurring expenditure later on.

These are the main features of our educational programme for next year. I believe the Council will agree that it is framed on sound principles and with due regard to the needs of the Presidency.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Joshi moved the following amendment :—

"That Government may be pleased to make provision in the Budget for the opening of 500 new primary schools by raising the assignment under Item No. 176 to Rs. 1,50,000, the increased expenditure under this head being met by a corresponding reduction either in the Public Works or Police Estimates."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Joshi appreciated the efforts of Government to extend the area of primary education in the Presidency, but added that more schools for such education should be opened. The rate at which new schools had been opened in the past could not be called rapid. It was one of the most sacred duties of Government to educate the people under their charge. The humiliating fact stared them in the face that 80 per cent. of school children in the Presidency were outside the pale of education. Rao Bahadur Joshi next dwelt upon the paucity of competent teachers in primary schools, half the number of which were, he said, under untrained teachers. Five hundred schools a year was not too rapid a rate of expansion and he hoped provision would be made in next year's budget to enable new schools to be opened in adequate numbers.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Rodda pointed out the great difficulties that stood in the way of opening new schools in large numbers. He thought that for the present the provision made in the budget was sufficient, and that they could not open more schools than were provided in the budget until more funds were available and they received further grants from the Government of India.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Vakil deplored the poor attendance of female students in primary schools. He said much money would be needed for the advancement of female education. Female education had hitherto received much aid and assistance from His Excellency's Government and he trusted his Excellency would continue to extend his powerful support with a view to raise it to the level at which it ought to be maintained for the good of the country, morally, religiously and economically, and that a large portion of the money that might be allowed for primary education generally be earmarked for female education particularly.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sharp asked if the head of the Educational Department was to go round the Presidency and whip the children into the schools. The Hon'ble Member had complained that 80 per cent. of the children were outside the pale of education. That was chiefly because neither they nor their parents had the slightest desire to be within the pale. Educational enthusiasts assumed that there was a widespread thirst for education in this country, but as far as the speaker's knowledge went, there was nothing of the kind. He admitted that there was a greater demand for education than there was a few years ago, and there were some districts in which a demand for more schools existed, and Government proposed to meet that demand. There were other districts in which the demand for the time being had been met. The Hon'ble Member rather underestimated what had actually been done and in the current year they proposed to open over six hundred new schools. Including these and 250 to be opened next yaar there remained some 220 to be provided out of the original number decided upon two years ago. The original programme was to have been completed in three years. At present it seemed likely to be carried out in four years and therefore he did not think that the Hon'ble Member had much cause to complain. Their experience so far had been that a great many of the schools they established were not permanent. They were constantly being closed or transferred because the children would not attend even to the number of fifteen per village. It was therefore impossible for him to say how many of the new schools would take root, and it seemed desirable to see how many of them were really wanted before continuing the programme at the same rate of progress. He considered that it was urgently necessary that they should improve the calibre of the teachers in existing schools and increase the efficiency of those schools before pressing forward a heavy programme of new schools. In the coming budget they provided both for reasonable expansion as well as for the unproved pay of teachers, and the improvement of buildings and equipment.

The Hon'ble Sardar Rao Bahadur Motilal Chunilal thought the necessity of opening training colleges for teachers was more imperative.

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta said the speakers who had followed the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Joshi had not quite understood the latter's amendment. Mr. Joshi had not come forward with a new suggestion of his own, but had merely proposed that the programme put forward three years ago should not be curtailed. He (Sir Pherozeshah) did not see any reason why the schools contemplated three years ago to be opened should not be opened. Why was it that after a lapse of two years a halt should be cried? He was not one of those who went in for free and compulsory primary education, all at once. This was a question which could be properly handled only in process of time. But, he must say that Government had neglected their functions and duties in regard to primary education. It had been said the Bombay Presidency had comparatively done more to spread primary education than other Presidencies. But that was not enough. It was the primary duty of every Government to promote education. Government admitted the necessity of a wider spread of primary education but when it came to the question of finance they heard big wails about the shortness of funds. His Excellency the Governor had done much to improve the prospects and position of trained primary school teachers. But he did not think they should wait until they got thoroughly trained teachers and not go on with what machinery they possessed. He thought the time had come when they must carry out the programme laid down three years ago. The remarks of the Direcor of Public Instruction about the function of primary education were entirely misconceived. The Hon'ble Mr. Sharp had asked whose fault it was that 80 per cent of children in the Presidency were outside the pale of education. They were told there was no demand and no thirst for knowledge. But, the speaker said, this state of things was due to the fact that the people were still ignorant of the benefits of education. He was of opinion that they must thrust primary education on the people whether they were willing or not. Primary education must be taken to the people and a desire created in them for it so that they might be lifted from their state of ignorance. The progress of the country would be accelerated by the spread of primary education more than by anything else. He cordially supported the amendment moved by Rao Bahadur Joshi.

The Council at this stage rose for lunch.

NO MONEY TO SPARE FROM PUBLIC WORKS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cameron said that the Hon'ble Mr. Rodda had had a very wide experience in all branches of education, teaching, training and inspecting and he had told them that it was better to teach a few in an efficient school, than to teach many in inefficient institutions. The Hon'ble mover proposed that the funds for the schools which he advocated should be taken from the Public Works draft and to that he must raise strenuous objection. The estimates showed that for original works some 47 lakhs had been provided, including provision for work already in progress. It was a very bad policy to delay works already in progress as that involved bad management and waste. For entirely new works the sum allotted was about 16 1-2 lakhs. Of that two and a half was for purchase of property for the J. J. Hospital, a lakh and a half for the acquisition of property at Malabar Hill, a sum for building bungalows at Poona and also, most important for education, a lakh for the Science Institute at Bombay. These sums amounted to about 5 1-2 lakhs, leaving about eleven lakhs available for 60 other smaller works throughout the Presidency and it was therefore impossible he contended to apply any of this money to educational purposes.

The Hon'ble Sardar Davar Mody was of opinion that they should hasten slowly in the matter.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lamb pointed out that the resolution proposed a lakh and a half of rupees of recurring expenditure, which was to be met by a reduction either in the Public Works or Police estimates. As far as he could gather it was proposed that the reduction should be effected in the grant for new works in the Public Works Department, and as that item was non-recurring it would be illegal to do so.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chaubal said he did not agree with the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta that they must carry out the whole of the programme laid down three years ago, even though their experience told them otherwise. They had in the course of the last two years already started 1,100 out of the 1,655 schools originally proposed to be laid down three years ago, and had in the present Budget proposed that 200 more schools be opened this year out of the remaining number; while the Hon'ble mover of the amendment had proposed that the whole of the remaining five hundred schools be opened this year. The experience they had acquired as regarded these schools in the past two years did not encourage them to carry out the original programme in its entirety, and he asked on what principle they were to ignore that experience. Did the supporters of the amendment mean to say that whatever their experience in this matter, they must open five hundred schools this year. It was no argument to say that because they had gone slow in the past in the matter, they must now go too fast. If they did so there was the probability that they might soon get exhausted.

THE GOVERNOR'S VIEWS.

His Excellency the President said they had had a very interesting discussion which seemed to show that they were all in the most cordial agreement as to their aim; the only difference of opinion was upon the rate of progress, not a very great thing on which to disagree. They had been told that Mountstuart Elphinstone was of opinion that every village should have its school. That was the opinion of Government and that was the object at which they had been aiming. As a statesman his distinguished predecessor must have postulated, he assumed, first a schoolmaster and a certain number of the population ready to come to him for instruction. They had been told that they must not cry. "Halt" He asked if they had cried "Halt." They were going straight ahead even if not quite as fast as Mr. Joshi would like them to go. Government had merely found it necessary to revise its plans somewhat. Which of them had ever made a complicated plan of his life and found himself able to carry through in detail? Would they not as wise men modify their plan in view of their new experience, and was not Government wise in following the same course which would appeal to any individual? The Director of Education had given them a description of some of their small schools in the Presidency. Those schools existed because he (the President) had seen them. He personally thought it better that such schools should be improved than that six times the number of pupils should be taught under circumstances which were only similar. They had been told that it was for Government to create a thirst for knowledge? He agreed. But how could Government create a thirst for knowledge? Obviously only by creating good schools capable of arousing enthusiasm among the children and capable of exciting confidence among the parents; also by making the schools bright and comfortable places so that they might be attractive to the pupils. That was the policy which Government wished to adopt. Was it necessary to urge upon Government the advantage of primary education? He felt that it was their first object. They were pressing forward in the way which they thought right. Could not the Council trust them to do what in their view was the best thing for the benefit of the Presidency?

Rao Bahadur Joshi's amendment was then put to the vote and lost.

TEACHERS FOR PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Rao Bahadur Joshi next moved the following amendment :—"That Government may be pleased to raise the provision for the training of teachers for primary schools from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, the increase being met from Public Works Estimates." Rao Bahadur Joshi, in support of his amendment, said that the existing supply of trained teachers for primary schools was not adequate to meet the demand.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sharp said he did not wish to disagree with anything said by Mr. Joshi on the subject of training. It would be a very good thing if all their masters were trained. But the Hon'ble Member had overlooked the question of how these trained masters were to be paid. Owing to a grant made by Government they had recently been able to pay the trained teachers the commencing salary equivalent to their certificate, but the subsequent increases of pay which they were promised the local boards and municipalities had been totally unable to meet. Only two years ago he found that a large number of them were not receiving even the initial value of their certificates, although they had been in the service for ten or fifteen years, while now the number of men who got anything like the increased pay promised them during later years was infinitesimal. It was therefore absolutely useless to increase the output of trained teachers until provision had been made for adequately paying those who were already being trained. Last year this time, he submitted by a great mistake, Rs. 30,000 for primary education was entered in the Budget by the Finance Committee, although it had not been asked for. No scheme had been prepared for its expenditure and although such a scheme was then considered it had not been spent by the end of the year. As the amount was so small it appeared to the speaker that it could be best spent by giving untrained teachers a short course of training which would improve their work without qualifying them for the higher scale of pay. Government had now agreed to continue this grant for two years more, and therefore in the Central Division they proposed to select seven of the best men from the local board schools, give them a course of training and then to send them to one-master schools where the master had to take several classes. This would also be done in the Northern Division and slightly different experiments would be carried out in the Southern Division and Sind. As only Rs. 30,000 would be spent these experiments would be on such a scale as would not interfere much with the staffing of the schools. But he pointed out if a lakh were devoted to it, great disturbance would occur and the money would only be an embarrassment.

The Hon'ble Moulvi Raffuddin Ahmad pleaded for a special college for teachers for Urdu schools. It was a most difficult matter to get trained teachers for Urdu schools, and the existing training colleges did not supply the deficiency. He therefore requested Government to start a special college to train teachers for Urdu schools.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad agreed with the previous speaker as regarded the difficulty of getting trained teachers for Urdu schools. He had long been a member of the Bombay Joint Schools' Committee and he knew they had always experienced the greatest difficulty in getting such teachers. The few trained teachers that they got did not belong to Bombay, but came from the Punjab and other parts of India.

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta said that never before in his experience as Member of the Bombay as well as the Supreme Legislative Councils had he heard a head of a department say that he could not make use of the money that was provided for his department. He had come across heads of departments who always asked for more and more money. But here in the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp, they had a head of a department who came forward and said his department had no use for more money. And this was the one department that was the most starved and the most in need of money. The speaker thought that from such a large allocation as was given to Public Works, by good management the necessary sum might be spared for Education.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cameron rose to point out the heavy demands upon the Public Works allocation for maintenance and repairs and to say that it would be impossible to reduce this.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lamb supported this view.

Rao Bahadur Joshi pointed out [illegible] the number of training schools in the Madras Presidency was 44, while that in the Bombay Presidency was only 5.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chaubal, referring to Sir Pherozeshah Mehta's criticism about the attitude of the Director of Public Instruction, said the position taken up by the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp was quite consistent and justifiable. He also pointed out that the Bombay Government intended adding to the accommodation of existing training colleges out of the grant made by the Government of India.

Rao Bahadur Joshi's amendment being put to the vote was defeated.

SIND MUNICIPALITIES.

The Hon'ble Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas moved the following amendment:—That Government may be pleased to allot half a lakh to the Sind Municipalities and half a lakh to the District Boards from the Imperial grant of five lakhs.

The Hon'ble Mr. Vishindas complained that the Sind Municipalities did not receive the same kind of treatment that the Government accorded to other provinces of the Presidency. He pleaded for a more liberal treatment of the Sind Municipalities.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sharp said the grants referred to were grants by Government to improve the the pay of primary teachers. A very large proportion of these special grants went to the Presidency proper because in Sind they had adopted the policy of severely limiting the output of teachers on account of lack of funds. In the Presidency proper his predecessors had followed the policy which had been recommended that day of producing as many teachers as they could without making any provision for their pay. It was in the Presidency then that these grants were mainly needed. In regard to the revision of municipal grants he had made a note of it for next year's budget.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chaubal said the matter would receive the attention of Government.

The Hon'b'e Mr. Harchandrai thereupon withdrew the amendment.

OTHER BUDGET ITEMS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lamb referring to the Agricultural Department said an interesting departure was the institution of agricultural schools for the sons of cultivators. This he strongly hoped would succeed and would hereafter be widely extended. The generosity of a local charity would enable six new veterinary dispensaries to be constructed during the year and in succeeding years as these became ready for active work they would make provision for their establishment and supplies.

The Hon. Mr. Chaubal said :—Under Medical proper, we propose to establish a Civil Surgeoncy, with a Civil Hospital, at Jalgaon, the headquarters of the district of East Khandesh, where at present there is only a dispensary in charge of an Assistant Surgeon. The Civil Hospital building will be built from private donations. There is also to be a much-needed addition to the Nasik Civil Hospital, the building having been given by private charity; and we propose to allot every year, subject to the exigencies of public finance, a sum of Rs. 30,000 for grants-in-aid to local bodies to help them to open new dispensaries where these are most needed. Then we find it necessary to increase the teaching staff of the Medical Schools at Ahmedabad, Poona and Hyderabad where the course of study has been extended from 3 to 4 years; and provision has also been made for improvement in the pay and prospects of Sub-Assistant Surgeons on lines laid down by the Government of India. But it is under sanitation that the increase of expenditure is largest. We originally made a provision of 7 1-2 lakhs, consisting of the Government of India's assignment of 4 1-2 lakhs and a provincial grant of 3 lakhs. Of this amount about 4 1-2 lakhs is required in aid of schemes already in progress or sanctioned, the most important of which are the water supply schemes at Nasik and Sholapur and the Poona drainage and water supply scheme. On the completion of the Nasik Water Works, we shall have provided the two great places of pilgrimage in the Deccan—Pandharpur and Nasik. With an ample supply of pure water for all purposes and in this way should have done much, I hope, to abate the dreadful epidemics which used in this part to spread all over the country from these two centres. Besides the schemes already sanctioned, there are under consideration by the Sanitary authorities schemes for water supply or drainage, at Surat, Thana, Ahmednager, Belgaum, Barsi, Nandurber, Malegaon and Dhulia, and Government will be prepared to the extent of the funds available to come to the assistance of the several local bodies is carrying out such works when approved. And we now have, in addition to the provision mentioned above, the special grant of Rs. 4,25,000 which the Government of India intimated to us last week. This grant is under directions from the Government of India, to be expended only on urban sanitary works, and 2 lakhs of it has been entered as likely to be spent this year, the rest being added to our balance. We have thus a total provision of 9 1-2 lakhs for grants-in-aid to local bodies for sanitary projects next year.

Rao Bahadur then withdrew the other amendments that stood in his name.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chaubal referring to the item under the head of "Stationery and Printing," said :—There is a continual demand for increased allotments of funds under the head of stationery and printing, and it is only by the exercise of the most careful scrutiny that Government are able to keep down the charges. For the ensuing year, we propose to budget for an expenditnre of Rs. 13,73,000 which is slightly less than the revised estimate of the current year. In making purchases preference is always given to Indian made paper, and practically all the paper used in the Government Press is made in India. But Indian manufacturers have not so far done much in the way of producing the better qualities of writing paper, and consequently much imported stationery of these qualities has still to be used. If Indian manufacturers would make an effort to meet this demand we should be very glad to give them our custom.

The Council then adjourned till to-day.

Interpellations by Members.

The following are some of the questions put by Hon'ble Members at yesterday's meeting of the Council and the replies thereto by Government :—

In answer to a question put by the Hon'ble Sardar Syed Ali El Edroos, Government replied that there was at present no necessity for increasing the number of schools in the Broach District.

The Hon'ble Sardar Edroos also wanted to know the circumstances under which only one Mahomedan scholar was promoted to the third year class in the Ahmedabad Training College, though there were three Mahomedan scholars who passed in the second year class? The reply to this question was :—The number of students in the third year class of a Training College is regulated according to the demand for trained teachers and the funds available for paying them. For want of funds the number has had to be rigorously limited, and this year only those who passed the second year examination with over 60 per cent. of marks were promoted. The two Mahomedans referred to got less than 50 per cent. of the marks.

The same Hon'ble Member asked :—Will Government be pleased to state whether it is proposed to ask the Local Boards in all districts to establish central schools as at Tankaria in Broach District, or issue orders for the admission to the Broach Central School of candidates from other districts with scholarships?

Government replied :—Except in Surat there is at present no sufficient demand in the districts of the Northern Division for such a school as that at Tankaria. The Surat District Local Board is not in a position to incur expenditure on the establishment of such a school. Students from other districts in the Nothern Division cannot be accommodated in the Tankaria School without enlargement of the buildings, and if the boards of those districts desire to incur expenditure on such extensions and on stipends, it will be necessary for them to apply for the sanction of Government under Section 45 of the Local Boards Act, 1884. Enquiries are made as to how far central schools like the one at Tankaria are likely to prove successful in the districts of other divisions of the Presidency.

KINDERGARTEN SYSTEM.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Parekh asked (a) Whether the Kindergarten system of teaching had been adopted in 1901-02 in the infant classes of the vernacular schools of the Northern Division? (b) Whether the Kindergarten teaching appliances were supplied to these schools? (c) Whether teaching according to the Kindergarten system has still been kept up in the infant classes of the schools in the Northern Division? (d) If it has not been kept up, what are the reasons for its discontinuance?

Government replied in the affirmative to the first question and in reply to the second said. "Some schools have already been supplied with such appliances whilst others are being supplied." The reply to the third question was in the affirmative.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Mr. Parekh asked:—(a) Whether they are aware that in the current year in the District of Broach 35 primary schools of the Local Board have been closed on account of the inability of the Board to meet their expenses? (b) Whether they are aware that in several cases the inhabitants of the villages concerned offered to give buildings free of rent for holding the schools, to guarantee an average daily attendance of not less than 25 pupils, and to make money deposits for securing the performance of these conditions on their part? (c) What circumstances brought on the shortage of funds and necessitated the closing of the schools in the middle of the year?

The reply to the first question was in the affirmative. Those to the second and third questions were : (b) Five villages offered rent-free houses for particular periods and promised to make up an attendance of 25. With the exception of one, however, the attendance in all these villages was less than 15 previous to closure. No deposit was offered for securing the performance of the conditions mentioned, but some contributions were offered towards the erection of new buildings. (c) The following statement shows the estimated and actual receipts from the Local Fund cess allocated to education and the closing balance of the district educational budget for the last four years :—

Year.	Estimated income from Local cess.	Actual income	Actual balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1906-07 ...	63,807	54,433	36,815
1907-08 ...	54,408	51,371	30,335
1908-09 ...	52,638	10,812	19,293
1909-10 ...	58,677	54,003	5,110

It will noticed that actual receipts fell much below the estimate and were less than the normal income, which is reported to be Rs. 57,200. This fact coupled with the expenditure on original buildings, which were urgently required, reduced the balance to Rs. 5,110. In the educational budget for the year 1910-11 an expenditure of Rs. 1,16,035 was proposed against an estimated income (including balance) of Rs. 1,11,374 leaving a debit of Rs. 4,661. The District Local Board did not accept the proposals and struck off certain items of recurring expenditure to the extent of Rs. 5,300. To provide for this reduction, there was no alternative but to close certain schools and with the approval of the President, District Local Board, it was decided to close 37. Of these, however, two were maintained as an experiment and only 35 were actually closed. Twelve schools which may it is thought, be successful are being reopened with funds provided by Government. Thus the net number of schools closed for want of funds is 23 only. These schools however were not flourishing, the attendance in no case being more than 15.

THE WRECK OF S. S "GODAVARI."

The same Hon'ble Member asked: (a) Whether they are aware that the wreck of the "Godavari" which has remained unremoved prevents the steam ferry boat from reaching the landing wharf at Ulva on four or five days of each fortnight? (b) Have Government taken steps to get the wreck removed?

The reply was : (a) The present position of the "Godavari" wreck does not in any way obstruct the free passage of vessels. She was a comparatively small steamer, and owing to her lighter draught could safely call at Ulwa at all states of the tide. The ferry steamer now plying has a much larger draught, and at certain states of the tide is unable to call at Ulwa without some risk. She therefore remains at Hog Island on five days in each fortnight and the Ulwa and Balapur passengers are brought across in a steam launch. (b) It is understood that the Company is taking steps for the removal of the wreck.

INSOLVENT ESTATES.

Mr. Parekh asked : (a) Whether the amounts of the dividends of the Insolvent Estates that have remained unclaimed for 15 years from the dates for their respective declarations have been paid in and credited to the account of Government under the provision of Section 122 of the Presidency Towns Insolvents' Act? (b) What is the total amount of such dividends?

The reply was: (a) The answer is in the negative. In the first place the dividends in question are not payable to this Government but to the Government of India. Secondly Government are informed that a question has arisen whether Section 122 is applicable to existing unclaimed dividends declared under the Insolvency Act of 1848. (b) The amount has not been as yet definitely ascertained but Government are informed that it comes to about 5 1-4 lakhs.

The Hon'ble Member also asked:—(a) Will Government be pleased to say if they are aware that the inhabitants of Borsad complain that the proposed alignment of the Gaikwad's Railway which is to pass through the taluka of Borsad and the adjacent Baroda territories will seriously affect the trade of the town of Borsad? (b) Have Government made any inquiries as to the extent to which the trade of Borsad would be affected by the proposed Railway? (c) Have Government taken any steps to get the intended Railway so aligned as to pass by the neighbourhood of the town of Borsad?

The reply was:—(a), (b) and (c). A petition was received by Government praying that a railway station may be erected in or near Borsad in connection with the railway, which the petitioners understood the Baroda Durbar proposed to construct from Vaso to Bhadran and Vasad and pointing out the adverse effect such a line will have on the prosperity of Borsad. So far as Government are aware, the proposal of the Baroda Durbar is to construct a line from Vaso to Petlad and does not include an extension southwards in the neighbourhood of Borsad. The question of affording suitable railway communication to Borsad Town and the country to the west of it is under consideration. and the Railway Board have been requested to sanction an es imate for carrying out a traffic survey.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN HIGH SCHOOLS.

Mr. Parekh wanted to know the limit of the number of pupils which should have been fixed for each of the High Schools in this Presidency?

Government replied:—The numbers are under revision and have not been fixed finally yet.

Mr. Parekh also asked:—(a) Have Government received any detailed statements of the loss of crops on account of frost in each of the Collectorates? (b) Will they be pleased to say to what extent the collection of the land revenue demands of Government would be affected by the injury to the crops?

Government reply to the first question was in the negative; the reply to the second question was:—A reference is invited to the reply given to question No. 1 put by the Hon'ble Sardar Purshottamdas V. Desai.

(a) Mr. Parekh asked: Will Government be pleased to say whether Uchadi and Khas are included among the villages of which the transfer of jurisdictionis applied for by the Thakor Saheb of Limbdi? (b) Will Government be pleased to say what is the stage at which the enquiry with reference to the application of the Thakor Saheb for the transfer of jurisdiction of the Barvala villages has reached?

The reply was: Government have decided that the application for the transfer of certain villages in Dhandhuka taluka to the jurisdiction of the Limbdi State cannot be granted.

AN INCIDENT IN A TRAIN.

The Hon'ble Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas asked Government to state if—(a) they are aware that Lieutenant Stones of the Yorkshire and Lancaster Regiment compelled the Hon'ble Mir Allabux Khan Talpur, Additional Member of the Governor-General's Legislative Council, to leave a first class railway compartment which the Mir Sahib was occupying, at the Karachi Cantonment Station, on the 30th January last? (b) it is true that the Station Master and other members of the Railway staff expostulated with Lieutenant Stones and informed him who the Mir Sahib was and thereupon the Lieutenant threatened to use his sword at the time? (c) the Government intend to take any action in the matter.

The Government reply was : (a) Government are aware that Lieutenant Boys Stones forced the Hon'ble Mir Allabux Khan Talpur to leave his carriage. (b) It does not seem to be correct that Lieutenant Boys Stones threatened to use his sword (c) The affair is no longer in the hands of this Government as His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief with the approval of His Excellency the Viceroy is passing orders in the matter.

The Hon'ble Member also asked : (a) Are Government aware that the North-Western State Railway attach only one second class compartment for males to passenger trains from and to Karachi, which being insufficient for the volume of traffic causes great inconvenience to the travelling public of which complaints have been repeatedly made? (b) If so, will Government be pleased to take steps to remove this cause of complaint?

The reply was : (a) and (b) The only complaint which has come to the notice of Government is that which appeared in the "Sind Gazette" in its issue of the 10th February, 1911. Government have caused a letter to be addressed to the Manager, North-Western Railway, regarding the alleged inconvenience, and the result of the correspondence will be duly laid on the Council table.

LIGHTING OF THE SIND COAST.

The Hon'ble Member asked: (a) Are Government aware that the absence of light-houses at Cape Monze and Hajamro mouth of the Indus has caused frequent accidents to ships? (b) If so, will Government be pleased to take early steps for providing the same?

The Government replied: There is no evidence to prove that the accidents to shipping which have occurred in recent years off the mouths of the Indus can be directly attributed to the absence of lights. In the case of the s. s. "Cresswell" the Marine Court of Enquiry held at Karachi recorded the opinion that the grounding of the vessel was due entirely to the only chronometer on board getting out of order and that it was not attributable in any way to the want of lights, and the finding of the Court in the case of the s. s. "Othello" is that the stranding of the vessel was due to the master having made a mistake of 60 miles in pricking off his position on the chart. b) The whole question of the lighting at the Sind Coast has recently engaged the attention of Government who have been advised by His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief that a lighthouse at the Hajamro mouth of the Indus would undoubtedly be a source of danger to vessels, inasmuch as it would tempt them to approach too close to the shore, more especially in the bad weather of the south-west monsoon or in the dust storms of the fair season when dependence could not be placed on any light in the locality being visible for more than about 3 miles. Government are unable therefore to recommend the project for the establishment of a light at the Hajamro mouth of the Indus. The question of placing a light at Cape Monze is receiving further consideration. It seems doubtful whether, with the first class light at Karachi, another light at Cape Monze, within the range of the Karachi light would be of much use. However, should there be a strong opinion in shipping circles in favour of the light, coupled with willingness to pay the necessary light dues, Government will be prepared to proceed with the project.

DAMAGES TO CROPS.

The Hon'ble Sardar Purushotamdas Viharidas Desai asked : Do Government contemplate to give a reasonable remission of land revenue in consideration of the heavy losses sustained by the rayats on account of the recent exceptionally severe frost?

Government replied : Under the rules for the suspension and remission of land-revenue Collectors have been authorized to grant suspension and remission when there has been a partial or total failure of crops throughout any tract or on the occasion of a local calamity. They will no doubt give due consideration to those villages in which crops have been destroyed by frost.

The Hon'ble Sardar also asked Government to define the nature of houses built on a farm that should be classed as farm-houses and thus be exempt under the Land Revenue Code from the special high rate of interest?

The reply was : Government consider the provisions of Section 65 of the Land Revenue Code to be sufficiently explicit and they are interpreting those provisions in a liberal sense. Thus, buildings erected for the storage of agricultural implements or for sheltering cattle used in the cultivation of the land as well as houses occupied by occupants who themselves cultivate the survey number on which they stand, or by tenants who do the same, or by servants of such occupants or tenants who are actually employed in the cultivation of the same land are held to be farm buildings.

BOMBAY MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The Hon. Dr. Temulji Bhikaji Nariman asked:— 1. With reference to the Press Note, will Government be pleased to state the reasons for deciding "that the joint control hitherto exercised by the Directors of Public Instruction and the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay over the Grant Medical College should cease," and that the College should be placed entirely under the latter officer? 2. Are Government aware that some of the past Principals of the Grant Medical College were in favour of placing the College under the sole control of the Director of Public Instruction in preference to its being placed under the control of the Surgeon-General?

The reply was :—1 and 2. Whatever may have been the views held in the past, Government consider that from an administrative point of view it is the best arrangement to remove the College from the dual control and place it entirely under the Surgeon-General just as the Agricultural College and the Veterinary College are under the control of the Director of Agriculture. Under the previous arrangement the Director of Public Instruction had in practice very little to do with the College and the only result was unnecessary correspondence and delays. Government have directed that before taking any action on important matters affecting the courses at the Grant Medical College the Surgeon-General should invariably consult the Director of Public Instruction. Any such changes would come before Government and would not be approved except after the fullest consultation wtth the Educational authorities.

The Hon'ble Sardar Narayanrao Govind Alias Baba Saheb Ghorpade, Jaghirdar of Ichalkaranji asked:—(1) Will Government be pleased to state whether the amendment to the Bombay Land Revenue Code, referred to in question No. 7 put by me in the Council meeting held on the 25th June, 1910, is included in the revision of the said Code for which Government have by their Resolution No. 1489, dated 14th February, 1911, of the Revenue Department, appointed a Special Officer? (2) Is it a fact that the Collector of Belgaum has caused an inquiry to be made into the management of the vatan belonging to Shri Martand in the village of Mangsoli in the Athni taluka of the Belgaum district? If so, under what authority is the inquiry taken up by the Collector?

The reply was:—(1) It is presumed that the question relates to clause (a) of question 7 referred to by the Hon'ble Member. The answer is in the affirmative. (2). Government have no information on the matter. Under Government Notification in the Judicial Department, No. 61, dated 7th January 1907, Collectors have been empowered to exercise within the limits of their districts the powers conferred on the Advocate-General, Bombay, by Section 93 of the Civil Procedure Code, and on receiving prima facie reliable information of serious misfeasance in relation to a religious endowment within their jurisdiction, it is open to them to hold a preliminary enquiry as to the advisability of instituting a suit against the misfeasant.

SARDARS OF THE DECCAN.

The same Hon'ble Member asked: Will Government be pleased to state whether it is not a fact that the Sardars in the Deccan are entitled to be addressed in official communications in a particular style and that the Agent for Sardars does address them so? Are the District Officers aware of this practice of the Agent of Government in this matter? If not, will Government be pleased to issue the necessary general instructions on the subject? It is not also a fact that the District Officers often do not observe this style of addressing the Sardars?

The reply was: Government will issue orders that the style used by the Agent for the Sardars in the Deccan in addressing the Sardars should be adopted also by other Officers.

Will Government be pleased to state the names of the alienated villages in the three divisions of the Presidency (a list of which was placed on the Council table in reply to question No. 3 put by me at the meeting of the Council held on 16th March 1907) in which there are hereditary village officers to do the work of revenue collections?

Government are not disposed to compile the statement asked for as its preparation would involve more time and labour than is justified by any purpose the statement is likely to serve. If the Hon'ble Member wishes for information regarding any particuler village, it will be supplied.

PLAGUE MEASURES.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Ganesh Vyankatesh Joshi asked :—Is it true that Government has it in contemplation to stop all the special plague measures hitherto taken and with beneficial results—such as appointment of special medical officers to assist in the work of inoculation and rat-destruction in plague infected places, grants from Provincial Revenues to the poor for the building of temporary huts or sheds outside the infected areas, etc.? If so, will Government be pleased to consider, in view of the success which has always attended such measures, the desirability of continuing them as long at the necessity for them unfortunately exists?

Government replied :—Government have only ordered the discontinuance of the experimental operations which were undertaken in the districts of Satara, Belgaum and Kaira with the view of determining whether it was possible to localize the permanent centres of plague. Government do not contemplate the discontinuance of the preventive measures adopted hitherto for dealing with plague, such as inoculation, the provision of facilities for evacuation, and the supply of funds where necessary.

VILLAGE PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Rao Bahadur Joshi also asked: Will Government be pleased to furnish the Council with a list of village primary schools which have had to be closed during the past five years for want of sufficient attendance? Were any, and if so what, steps taken with a view to improve attendance before sanctioning their closure?

The reply of the Government was: The preparation of such a list would entail an amount of trouble which would be out of proportion to the value of the results, and Government are not disposed to order it. The number of village primary schools for boys and girls in operation at the close of each of the last five years is shown below :

Year	Total number of Local Board primary schools.
1905-06	5,117
1906-07	5,196
1907-08	5,259
1908-09	5,302
1909-10	5,909

COUNTRY LIQUOR.

Rao Bahadur Joshi asked:—With reference to the letter dated 16th February 1909, from Mr. P. B. Dantra to the Hon'ble Mr. Logan, Chairman of the Foreign Liquor Committee, and published in the Committee's report, is it a fact that there were several appendices to it which have not been inserted in the report—particularly one in which the change recently made by the liquor contractor at Surat in the manufacture of the country spirit is referred to and criticised as open to serious objection? With reference to Appendix L furnished in reply to my question No. 14 asked in June last, will Government be pleased to say if it is a fact that several of the contractors mentioned have held these farms almost since 1879.

Government replied:—The appendices referred to were not attached to the Foreign Liquor Committee's report, when that report was submitted to Government. Government have since seen them and do not consider that their omission was a matter of any importance. Government are not disposed to investigate the tenure of Abkari Contracts in years long past as the investigation would involve more time and trouble than could be justified by any purpose which the information sought for is likely to serve.

CLOSING OF LIQUOR SHOPS

Rai Bahadur Joshi asked:—Is it true that during the recent Mohurrum disturbances in Bombay, while liquor shops were generally closed throughout the city, several so-called "Refreshment rooms" dealing in cheap foreign liquors bottled with labels bearing the names of bogus firms such as Charles Paulin and Company, Sharp Hatchel and Company, Jules Alfred and Company were allow-ed to be kept open in and near the disturbed areas? If so, will Government be pleased to order a stricter enforcement in future of orders closing liquor shops on such occasions.

Government replied: All refreshment rooms and shops licenced to sell liquor of any kind were closed during the five days of the "Mohurrum" festival in January 1911 with the exception of certain refreshment rooms which were kept open after consultation with the Commissioner of Police as in former years. Only seven of these refreshment rooms were situated in or near the disturbed areas and it is believed that the Commissioner of Police exercised his authority to close these shops as soon as any likelihood of a disturbance of the public peace arose. It has been the practice to keep open a limited number of these refreshment rooms for the convenience of the public on such occasions, the licencees being warned not to serve any Indian customers other than respectable Parsis and Hindus. Government do not consider it necessary to alter the practice.

HOLIDAYS TO PRISONERS.

Rao Bahadur Rodda asked:—Is Government aware that the Madras Government have issued instructions granting certain holidays to prisoners and giving greater facilities of religious worship to them. Do Government propose to take similar steps in this Presidency? Are any holidays except Sundays allowed to prisoners in the Bombay Presidency? What are the existing facilities of religious worship allowed to prisoners in the Bombay Presidency?

The reply was: Government are not aware that the Madras Government have issued such instructions. Besides Sundays, Christmas Day, Good Friday, and the King-Emperor's birthday are treated as holidays in Bombay jails. Any prisoners who wishes is allowed to pray in the morning both before and after the morning meal and after the evening meal before lockup. Prisoners are allowed to pray after lockup if they repeat their prayers in an undertone. Christians are allowed to read the Bible, Musulmans the Koran and Hindus the Bhagwat Gita. These books are supplied from the prison library.

THE MOHURRUM IN BOMBAY.

Rao Bahadur Rodda asked:—Will Government be pleased to lay on the table a list of persons killed and wounded in the recent Mahomedan riots at the Mohurrum Festival, together with the circumstances that led to the firing on the mob and thereby prevent newspapers and others from making exaggerated statements to misrepresent the real state of things!

The Government replied : The Hon'ble Member is referred to Government Resolution No 1431, dated the 8th March 1911 which has been communicated to him.

CARTS FOR GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.

Rao Bahadur Rodda asked :—(a) Is Government cognizant of the fact that the impressing of the carts for officers in the public service while on tour entails much hardship on the cultivators. (b) Will Government be pleased to make some arrangement to employ carts for the whole of the touring season instead of carts being impressed at every halt for carrying Government records from place to place? (c) Will Government be pleased to pass orders that officers should employ carts for the whole season and not impress them at every camp for the conveyance of their personal kit?

Government replied :—(a) The rules regulating the impressment of carts by Government officers are placed on the Council table. They are intended to make the provision of carts by cultivators as little inconvenient to them as possible and Government have no reason to suppose that their working entails any serious hardship. (b) and (c) The disadvantages of the arrangement suggested by the Hon'ble Member outweigh its probable advantages. Government are not disposed to make a change in the existing syetem.

HOUSE ACCOMMODATION IN BOMBAY.

Rao Bahadur Rodda asked:—Will Government be pleased to consider the desirability of constructing quarters for Government servants including clerks etc. in the Town of Bombay where these men have to spend 20 to 25 per cent. of their pay in securing house accommodation alone?

The reply was.—The provision of quarters for all Government servants in the Town of Bombay would involve a very large capital expenditure which Government would not be prepared to undertake even if in other respects such a scheme appeared practicable.

GUJARAT TALUKDARS' ACT.

The Thakor of Amod asked:—Will Government be pleased to consider the propriety and expediency of amending Section 31 of the Gujarat Talukdars' Act so as to render invalid alienations which were void under Section 6 of Regulation XVII of 1827 irrespective of the length of the alienations?

The reply was:—Government consider that amendment of the law on the lines suggested is undesirable.

EROSION ON BROACH COAST.

The Thakor of Amod also asked:—(a) Are Government aware that there are vast tracts of Bara lands in Broach district which are being gradually eroded by the sea and which can be reclaimed by the erection of bunds which will also increase the fertility of adjoining lands? (b) Will Government be pleased to order inquiry to be made through some expert and arrange to take proper steps?

Government replied:—No complaint in respect to erosion in the Broach district has been received by Government except with regard to the village of Diva about which enquiry is in progress. The infertility of the Bara lands on account of water-logging and the presence of salts in the soil has been brought to notice and the question of devising a remedy by means of drainage and embarkment works has been under consideration since 1907. The investigation which is one of much diffiulty is being carried out by the Director of Agriculture is consultation with the Executive Engineer.

Government replied in the affirmative to the question put by the Thakor of Amod that they were aware of the difficulty felt in all the districts of Gujarat of agricultural labour at proper times.

The Thakor of Amod asked:—Will Government be pleased to order to be kept at headquarters of all districts a few useful improved implements of husbandry?

Government replied:—Arrangements are already in force whereby implements are kept in stock on the Government Experimental Farms for sale to agriculturists or for distribution as takavi. The Agricultural Department is unable, in its present state of organisation, to extend these arrangements to all district headquarters, and the exhibition or distribution by Government of improved implements, without expert advice and assistance, is not in their use and maintenance, is not desirable.

BROACH TO JAMBUSAR RAILWAY.

The same Hon'ble Member asked:—Has Government received any intimation of the feeder railway from Broach to Jambusar proposed by the District Local Board being sanctioned.

The reply was:—His Majesty's Secretary of State has sanctioned the construction of the propesed Broach-Jambusar Railway on the 2' 6" gauge as an integral part of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway and the Railway Board have provisionally allotted funds for expenditure during the financial year 1911-1912 on the construction of the line.

REGISTERED LIBRARIES.

Rao Bahadur Garud asked:—Will Government be pleased to state the number of registered libraries in the Presidency, (b) the nature of the aid they receive from Government in consideration of their agreeing to submit to Government control.

Government replied:—(a) The number is reported to be 70 at present. The aid consist of the free grant of Government publication and of books purchased by Government. In a few cases Government have given building grants.

Mr. Garud asked : (a) Is it true that the Mamlatdar of Malegaon was ill-treated by some native soldiers while they were marching through the taluka; (b) Will Government be pleased to state what punishments were meted out to the offending soldiers; (c) Is it true that the Mamlatdar was also suspended and then reduced? (d) Will Government be pleased to state the reasons which led to this order?

Government replied : The facts of the case are that the villagers of Nimbgaon made an unprovoked attack on the bhistis of the 38th Central India Horse whe were drawing water for the regiment from the village well, breaking the arm of one and otherwise injuring the others. The Mamlatdar was in the village at the time but remained indoors instead of taking steps to stop the riot : he has been punished for his negligence and cowardice. When later in the forenoon inquiries were being made as to the ringleaders in tha attack, the Mamlatdar was hustled by the sowars who were naturally incensed at the attack on the bhistis and believed he was to blame for what had happened. The sowars were not punished and Government think that considering the provocation received the regiment acted with remakable restraint.

Mr. Garud put a supplementary question asking if it was true that the Mamlatdar was reduced.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chaubal replied that Goverment held the view that the Mamlatdar was reduced.

ABKARI COMMITTEES.

Mr. Garud asked: Will Government be pleased to empower non-official members of the local Abkari Committee to inspect local liquor shops to see whether the shops are worked according to Government orders?

The reply was: Government are not prepared to invest non-official members of the Committees with the power of inspecting liquor shops.

Mr. Garud further asked: Will Government be pleased to state whether there are any definite orders as to the number of times the Local Abkari Committees should meet in one year?

The Government replied : The orders are that the Collector should convene the Committee or direct it to be convened whenever he deems it necessary and not less often than once in every three years.

CURRICULUM OF SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Mr. Garud asked : Will Government be pleased to consult managers of private educational institutions with regard to the proposed changes in the curriculum of secondary schools?

Government replied: A draft of revised standards for secondary schools has been prepared by the Director of Public Instruction after full consultation with official and non-official experts, inclusive of managers of private educational institutions. The draft is now under consideration, and Government do not consider any further consultation necessary.

URDU SCHOOLS.

The Hon'ble Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmad asked:—Has Government received the annual report of the Special Deputy Educational Inspector for Urdu Schools? If so, will Government be pleased to lay the same before the Council?

Government replied:—The attention of the Hon'ble Member is invited to the reply to question No. 7 put by him at the Council meeting held on 27th June, 1910, from which it will be seen that the annual reports of Deputy Educational Inspectors are not received by Government. The subject is referred to in paragraph 3. Chapter V, page 31, of the Director of Public Instruction's Annual Report for 1909-10 which has been published.

The Hon'ble Sardar Davar Kaikhosro Edalji Modi asked:—Referring to the published reply of the Hon'ble Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson to the question put to him at the Budget meeting of the Imperial Council by the Raja of Dighapatia regarding house allowances in the Presidency Towns, may I request Government to be pleased to state whether Bombay officers have been actually paid such allowances or no? When the field of selection is one ranging from Rs. 500 to Rs. 2,500, is there any rule or principle, roughly speaking, laid down to govern such choice so as to equalize the incidence of the benefits in rateable proportions—or are highly paid officers to be benefited by the grant to the total? or partial exclusion of the lower paid, and "vice versa" or the higher paid officers to be totally or partially excluded until the admitted needs of the lower paid officers have been met? In brief, to what officers are such allowances proposed to be made and on what principle?

Government replied :—House rent-allowances have not yet been actually paid to Bombay officers but they have been sanctioned and will shortly be pasd with effect from 11th September 1910.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Financial Statement.

(FROM OUR [illegible]

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MR. LLOYD-GEORGE [illegible] chequer, announces [illegible] arrears of revenue due to [illegible] the Budget amount to £10,00[illegible]

MAKE YOUR OWN
CIGARETTES
WITH AG Cigarette Paper.
THEY ARE TWICE AS GOOD.
LARGEST SALE IN Gt BRITAIN.
ASK YOUR TOBACCONIST FOR AG TO-DAY.

BY THE WAY.

"THE GRAND OLD MAN OF SONG."

[illegible] has surely fallen to the lot of few singers to re[illegible]ear in opera in a role first assumed more than half a century earlier, as Sir Charles Santley, the "Grand Old Man of Song," proposes to do in the benefit-matinee which Lady Knill is arranging in his honour. Seventy-seven years have gone since Sir Charles was born in Liverpool; and fifty-six since he left his ledgers to start for Italy with £40 in his pocket, and a big struggle in front of him. In 1859 he earned his first ten guineas by three appearances at Crystal Palace concerts; and, two years later inaugurated his wedded life with a daughter of the Kembles, by making his bow to a London audience in Meyerbeer's "Dinorah"—the beginning of a career of triumphs in grand opera; and, later, in oratorio. And now the veteran who knew Thackeray and Dickens in their prime, for whom Gounod wrote one of his finest songs, and who sang with Jenny Lind, proposes to renew his youth by appearing in a role which he first impersonated when scarcely another great singer of to-day, except Patti, was even cradled.

SNOWDROPS IN POETRY.

Snowdrops, which came very early this year and appear likely to linger late, seem to be sadly neglected by English poets in comparison with those other favourite firstlings of the spring—primroses, daffodils, and violets. Except Wordsworth's rather stiff sonnet, and Keble's lines commencing "Thou first-born of the year's delight"—which he incontinently assigned to a date after Easter, when this flower has long ceased to bloom—there is hardly any allusion to the snowdrop in English poetry that leaps at once to memory. Liddon used to say that the "river islet wild" of Keble's poem was Kennington Island, between Iffley and Sandford, which a century ago was thickly carpeted with wild snowdrops every spring.

THE MADNESS "CURE."

The statement made as to the discovery by a German professor of a substance which, when injected into the blood would cure certain forms of mental disease, has attracted much attention. Dr. Clouston the well-known Edinburgh authority on mental diseases, having been asked his opinion as to what the discovery really means, said they were all deeply interested in it and its possible results. Professor Ehrlich calls his curative agent "No. 606." He had made 605 previous experiments with different compounds before he hit upon his agent, and he named it from the number of his experiments. There is no doubt, added Dr. Clouston, that this agent has had very wonderful effects in some cases. It is now being put to the test at Edinburgh and elsewhere in this country.

NOT A GENERAL CURE.

The first statement made as to the discovey was that it would cure any kind of mental disease, but Dr. Clouston pointed out that it is in cases of general paralysis that it has been successful. "It is not," he added, "a specific that will work like a charm to cure all kinds of mental disease. But it does seem to have effects on cases of mental disease of the nature of general paralysis resulting from one particular blood poison. Working from that basis, we hope to get help towards the understanding and cure of other forms of mental disease." It is impossible yet to tell what the full bearing of the German Professor's discovery will be, but Dr. Clouston regards it as highly important.

SNOW IN PERTHSHIRE.

In the North for the most part fine weather has been experienced since the New Year. But a change has now taken place. There was heavy rain in many districts in Scotland in mail week, the heaviest fall of snow in Perthshire that has been experienced this winter season. The snow lies from two to four inches in depth on the low grounds, and is deeper in the upland district. Snow ploughs have been out clearing some of the roads, and all outdoor work is at a standstill.

A JUDGE OF MANY PARTS.

Judge Parry, of the Manchester County Court, is remarkable for the variety of his accomplishments and for the success he has achieved in walks of life which are wholly remote from the legal sphere. There is an interesting account of his career in the "Lady's Realm," from which we gather that his first ambition was to become a painter, and his passion for water-colour work has never deserted him. Fifty of his paintings have lately been on view at Manchester. A fondness for etching provides the judge with yet another diversion. He is, furthermore, a skilled essayist and a writer of novels and short stories, and contributes constantly to several of the leading magazines.

ON THE BENCH.

The judge's experience on the Bench has given him a rare insight into the struggles and aspirations of that more struggling section of the people over whose disputes he is so often destined to decide. That working-class folk appear to appreciate the quality of his justice is shown in a story which the judge tells against himself. One day, as he was going away from the court, he passed two men who were discussin[illegible]ious of the fact that they [illegible] he had just given [illegible]th's could do it I [illegible] "'E's a fool," [illegible] fool, but 'e [illegible]

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[illegible]OL.

[illegible]otism is to be seen [illegible] the dining hall furni[illegible] which formed part of the [illegible] Spanish Armada, or that part [illegible] back to Spain. The masters [illegible] College are following the example of [illegible], and inculcating the spirit of patriotism [illegible] minds of the boys by panelling a hall with [illegible] of their own carving. The scheme where possible, includes the use of pieces of wood from ships that have been in action.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE CURSE OF SLEEPLESSNESS.

An Easy Method of Overcoming it.

Of all the subtle and depressing effects of heat, none is more trying to the resident in India than the way it disturbs sleep.

Even those who have never known what it is to lie with unclosed eyes, or to toss restlessly through the long night have, nevertheless, some idea of what this suffering means when they see the haggard faces of their friends and hear the devices they adopted to woo sleep and obtain rest. Thrice wretched are those who take bromides, chloral, morphia, or other deadly sleeping draughts, for, in the long run, they ruin their digestion, shatter their nerves, and even destroy their brain.

Happily for the victims of Insomnia, Science comes with a certain cure for its miseries. This is achieved by means of Sanatogen, the world-renowned tonic-food with lasting effects. Its power as the greatest restorative and reinvigorating agent in nervous conditions is now a matter of common knowledge, and it is by reason of its action on the nervous system that it produces so powerful a result in Insomnia.

Sanatogen feeds the nerves, and thus brings them to their normal state by supplying the vital element of phosphorus, which is used up in the display of every form of mental or physical energy.

HOW INSOMNIA IS CAUSED.

Experience shows that in the period preceding the attack of sleeplessness, the individual has, invariably, been making overdrafts on the supply of phosphorus in his body, which, in consequence of its diminished strength, is unable to make good this loss from the food which is ordinarily taken.

Phosphorus exercises an important sway over the life of the cells of which every portion of our body is made, and over the living chemical processes which go on within them, as Professor Tunnicliffe of King's College, London, has pointed out. Moreover, as Sir William Gowers mantains, phosphorus notably increases the proportion of the red blood corpuscles in the blood. It can, therefore, be easily undestood that when there is a lack of this vital element, there is a manifest diminution in the performance of the various functions.

The ordinary strain of life, coupled with the stress of the Indian climate, constantly depletes the supply of phosphorus, and imposes a strain on the nervous system. The restlessness produced by loss of sleep, and the additional nervous strain induced by the same means, still further accentuates this loss of phosphorus. The result is that, one evil acting on the other, produces what doctors call "a vicious circle," and this causes an ever-increasing overdraft on the supply of phosphorus.

Sanatogen is composed of glycero-phosphate of sodium, chemically combined with the body-building element of pure milk. The phosphorus in Sanatogen is, therefore, in the exact form in which it is found in the brain and nervous systems. These organs are, thus, able to assimilate and utilise it with the greatest ease, to restore to the full the quantity of phosphorus which has been withdrawn from them.

HOW INSOMNIA IS CURED.

Sanatogen thus strengthens the brain and nervous system generally. In doing this, it also removes the long list of nervous symptoms like depression, lassitude, disinclination for mental or bodily effort, impaired memory, and the fear of impending evil, to name a few of those which, sooner or later, follow, if, indeed, they do not precede inability to sleep.

Sanatogen, however, does more than this. By restoring sleep, nature's chief means of resting and reinvigorating the brain and nervous system, it prevents nervous breakdown. If, on the other hand, people have been so unfortunate as to have broken down already, and are threatened with Neurasthenia, Sanatogen will restore them to health far more rapidly than anything else, giving them new strength, new force, new vigour and vitality.

Thousands of men and women have written that they have been cured of sleeplessness by Sanatogen. Lady Henry Somerset, the celebrated philanthropist, states: "Sanatogen undoubtedly restores sleep and invigorates the nerves, and it braces the patient to health."

The wife of a doctor and J. P. in Scotland writes: "My nervous system was so much impaired that I could not sleep without sedatives, and my appetite was quite gone, in fact, I had a perfect distaste for anything in the shape of food. 'Many other remedies had been tried, but had little or no effect.' At last my husband sent for Sanatogen, and the effect was marvellous. In the course of a week after taking Sanatogen I felt quite different. My nerves were soothed, and I required in a very short time no stimulants and sedatives."

Sanatogen's merits are endorsed by over 12,000 doctors, including ten physicians to crowned heads of Europe, among them being Dr. Ott, the late King Edward's physician in Marienbad.

An exceedingly interesting pamphlet, "The Englishman in India," which contains further information on this subject, and on others of vital importance to all residents in India, will be sent, free, on application to the Sanatogen Company (of London), Box 226, G.P.O., Bombay, mentioning the "Bombay Gazette."

Sanatogen may be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, V. D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 14th March.

126 Parades No. 1 and 2 companies—Gun Instructional Parades will be held at the Saluting Battery, Apollo Bunder at 7-30 a.m. on Wednesday the 15th March; and at 9:15 p.m. on Tuesday and Thursday the 14th and 16th March

Members requiring drills for efficiency should attend these parades.

Dress—Plain Clothes.

127 R G A Practice—The R G A will carry out practice from Colaba North on Wednesday 15th and from South on Thursday 16th March, respectively, commencing at 10 a.m. Members wishing to attend should send their names to the Adjutant as early as possible. Dress—Khaki and helmets.

129. Musketry—Class firing will take place at the British Infantry Rifle Range at Colaba on Saturday next 18th instant. To Commence at 4-30 p.m.

Dress—Plain Clothes.

130 Rifle Meeting—The annual Rifle meeting will be continued at Colaba on Sunday 19th instant.

Firing to Commence at 8 a.m.

Dress—Plain Clothes.

131. Parades—E E Company—Parade at Apollo Bunder at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 14th instant, and proceed to Middle Ground and Oyster Rock for Electric Light Manning.

Dress—Khaki and Forage Caps.

133. Office Closing of—The Head Quarter Office will be closed, except for Urgent Work on Tuesday 14th March 1911; on account of Hindu Holiday "Holi."

134. Leave—Sapper Biggerstaff E E Company is granted 12 months leave of absence from 10th March 1911.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R.A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. B. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 14th March.

219. Rifles Meeting.—The Annual Rifle Meeting will be held at Ghat Kopar (subject to alteration) by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m. daily. Programmes can be obtained at Head Quarters.

B V R Range 14th „ III 500 yards
„ „ 15th „ IV 600 yards
„ „ 16th „ V 700 yards
„ „ 17th „ VI 800 yards
„ „ 18th „ VIII and IX 200 yards
„ „ 19th „ VII 200 yards, also matches I to VI (closes)
„ „ 20th Cadets Marching Competition.
G I P Ranges 14th Bayley Challenge Cup
„ 16th Highland Challenge Cup
„ 18th Blaney Challenge Cup
„ 19th Leslie Challenge Cup

220. Parades.—Parades will be held on the Oval on Mondays and Thursdays at 6-30 p.m. until further orders for Recruits, Reservists and members requiring parades for efficiency and also at Head-Quarters on Tuesdays and Saturdays at 6-30 p.m.

221. Medals—Applications for Volunteer Long Service Medal should reach Adjutant's Office by the 15th instant.

222. Miniature Range—During the Rifle Meeting the Miniature Range at Head-Quarters will be closed.

223. Leave—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to No 6360 Lce Corpl J C G Bowen, "G" Coy. from 25th March 1911 to 24th January 1912.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

SYMBOLISM OF WEDDING CUSTOMS.

When an English girl dons her wedding garments she does not question the absolute propriety of a white satin gown, a filmy white veil, and a wreath of orange-blossom as the apparel for her marriage. Tradition has set its seal so strongly upon her that it does not occur to her as a possibility to run counter to its laws in any marked manner, and though modern brides sometimes wear gold and silver or a few touches of bright colour, the fact that these innovations appear almost startling is a proof of how strong a hold the traditional costume has on feminine affections. The wearing of a wedding veil seems almost universal among Eastern nations, and in many countries where weddings are arranged with no reference to the people most nearly concerned (often by a professional matchmaker) the veil serves its original purpose of entirely hiding the bride from the eyes of her husband until she is formally installed in his house.

CUSTOM IN TURKEY.

Thus in Turkey, where it is the duty of the groom to provide the wedding gown, an old woman is in waiting to remove the veil from the bride's head as she reaches the harem and to spread it on the floor. The bridegroom then kneels on it and says a prayer while the bride stands behind him on its edge. She has previously been rendered more attractive by the staining of her hands and feet a deep orange with henna. Though sharing with us the tradition of the wedding veil, Eastern women do not as a rule wear white for their marriage feeling that the more gorgeous garments they can procure the better. In China, for example the bride is swathed from head to foot in scarlet silk. But far-off Japan is an exception, and the little Japanese lady approaches more nearly than any other Eastern bride to the ideal of modern England. She appears before her bridegroom clad in one enormous garment of white silk for it is the fashion in the East, as in the West to use up more yards of material for the wedding dress than for any ordinary costume. The English girl wears a train while the Japanese has sleeves two and a half feet long and a sash eleven feet in length, and they are both easily surpassed by the Nepalese bride, who wears six pairs of trousers, each of a different colour, the outermost pair being usually magenta pink and measuring at least twelve feet in circumference.

JAPANESE BRIDE.

The Japanese bride goes even further in her desire to present a pure white appearance than does her English sister, for she polishes her face with rice and covers it with white powder, and instead of a transparent veil she wears one of thick floss silk. The bridegroom also has his troubles, for he must dress all in silk of the particular colour symbolical of his rank. The ring is the central point of our marriage ceremony, and the most important symbol, no doubt, because it is the only one that exists when the veil is doffed and the cake is eaten to show that the girl has changed her estate. This custom does not, however, come from the East, where it is seldom observed, the woman who has become a wife making the fact patent by shaving her eyebrows and blacking her teeth, as do the Japanese, or by shaving her hair, as is still the custom among the Jews at in London. We may be glad that our tradition as to the mark of a married woman comes not from the East, but from the Romans and before them from the Greeks, who had it from the ancient Egyptians, though in their case a ring was used more often for burial of the dead than for any other purpose.

ANCIENT SYMBAL OF THE RING.

The custom of wedding with a ring is nevertheless a respectably ancient one, as it was usual in the Christian Church as early as the ninth century, and has descended to us from Saxon times as a matter of tradition, with little weight of authority or rubric behind it. In India, a jewel set in gold and worn round the neck on a yellow string takes the place of the ring as a token of wife-hood, and this locket is so much revered that incense is offered to it. Another custom which crops up all over the world, and which we in England have adopted for our own along with that of the veil, is the association of a wreath with a wedding. In parts of Austria they have a custom that the girl friends of the bride shall meet together the night before her marriage-day the youngest present weaving a wreath for the bride, the eldest one for the groom, and the others presenting theirs to their own swains. Sometimes they only make one wreath for the bride, usually of rosemary, to which each girl adds a twig—a variation of the pretty old custom which would bear revival in England better than the previous one for it is difficult to imagine even the most complaisant of English bridegrooms submitting to a head-dress of France blossom. Among many European peasants head-dresses of gold or silver or spangled paper, are worn instead of the simple wreath and in Armenia both bride and groom wear erections consisting of a silver plate crawned with spreading cardboard wings covered with feathers, which must be kept on for some days, and then removed with ceremony by the priest. Many of our most cherished marriage customs are referred back to ages of remote antiquity, and are pronounced to be survivals of marriage by capture. Thus the best man of to-day may take courage in undertaking his sufficiently arduous duties by reflecting that in the past his office probably involved delaying the family of the bride with a stone, axe or a club, while his friend made off with the lady.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	9
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	1	14
C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	4	2	15
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	3	2	10
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	7	6	31
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	2	2	11
G Mahim and Worli	6	5	13
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospital	0	3	8
Total	24	22	111
This day last year	26	23	149

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FORT BOMBAY.

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SAVINGS BANK.

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Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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MEN AND MATTERS.

THE NEW EARL AND COUNTESS CAWDOR.

The new Earl Cawdor, Viscount Emlyn, is a very delicate man of forty. Constant ill-health has kept him out of public life, otherwise, he would have been heard of at Westminster, as he had strong political ambitions. He endeavoured to take part in a recent elections as Unionist candidate for the Guildford Division of Surrey, but he was taken ill on the platform, and had to retire for a long rest. The new Countess Cawdor is a cousin of the Marquis of Bath and sister to the beautiful Lady Hindlip. She cares very little for the smart world of London, spending most of her time in Scotland or at her Buckinghamshire home. Earl and Countess Cawdor will be even wealthier than the late peer, the Countess having recently inherited a large fortune from her uncle, the late Hon. Charles Ellis, in addition to Frensham Hall, a lovely place near Haslemere. Frensham Hall is crowded with beautiful furniture and costly bric-a-brac, while the exquisite gardens constantly employ no fewer than forty-two gardeners to keep them in order.

RIDING ASTRIDE IN THE ROW.

The question "should women ride astride?" is likely to become a burning topic this season. Already an unusual number of fair equestriennes have sported the divided habit in Rotten Row, and it appears that the fashion is making rapid headway in the riding schools, especially among very young girls. Several Society sportswomen are doing their best to make it "catch on." For several years past Viscountess Castlereagh has regularly ridden astride in the Row, and other distinguished "astriders" are Duchess of Westminster, Lady Constance Stewart-Richardson, and the Hon. Mrs. Fairburn. Snapshots may be taken in the Row any day in the season of small girls riding astride, a well-known example being the Duchess of Sutherland's little daughter, Lady Rosemary Leveson-Gower. Of these pioneers, one at least, Lady Constance Stewart-Richardson, has never ridden a horse in any other way. She wears a pretty long-skirted coat and gaiters, and long boots, and very fine she looks in her masculine attire. Lady Constance, however, is beautiful, lithe, and slim—a horsewoman in a thousand. West-end habit makers are receiving more orders than ever for divided skirts and coats. Ten years ago such costumes were unthought of; now inquiries as to styles and costs are numerous. A famous firm in Hanover Square have two styles constantly in order. One is a coat with long skirt covering riding-breeches and partly covering boots. The other style is to separate the skirt at the waist. A coat with medium length skirt is generally preferred.

NELSON OF JAPAN'S VISIT.

It is officially announced that Admiral Togo, the hero of the Russo-Japanese War, will represent Japan with Prince Fushimi, at the Coronation. This will be the Admiral's first visit to England since he won world-wide renown, but, of course, he is thoroughly familiar with the country, for is he not an old Worcester boy? King George called this fact to mind when, as Prince of Wales, he distributed the prizes on board the "Worcester." "Every "Worcester" boy," his Majesty said, "must feel proud that a man whose name has become celebrated as a naval commander served on the "Worcester" for eighteen months—I mean, of course, Admiral Togo."

A GENERAL FAVOURITE.

Togo afterwards went through a course of naval teaching at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, and while there—so the tradition goes—he was converted to Roman Catholicism and baptised at the Catholic Church Greenhithe. Oddly enough, his examiners in those days failed to credit him with any special gifts; indeed he was the victim of all manner of chaff from the Britishers on the "Worcester" who called him: "One-two-three-go." He grew in popularity, however, until at length he became a general favourite with officers and boys. He stood all the chaff with a certain amount of bravado unless it touched on his resemblance to the Chinese. To one fellow-sailor who dubbed him a Chinaman, he said with emphasis: "You wait; when I am the Admiral I hang you on the yard-arm."

NOGI THE RUTHLESS.

Admiral Togo will be accompanied to England on his Coronation visit by General Nogi, the dauntless captor of Port Arthur. Nogi was, perhaps, the most pathetic figure of the Russo-Japanese war. It was he who, having lost both his sons in the war, wished that their funeral that should be postponed in order that his own could be associated with it—for he hardly dared hope to come out of the inferno of Port Arthur alive. They called him "Nogi the Ruthless," yet his tears fell fast as he gazed on the frightful slaughter which he was obliged to ask his men to accept in order to succeed. Nogi is in his sixty-first year, and he has been engaged in active warfare periodically since the sixties, when he fought valiantly in the Japanese civil wars and was repeatedly wounded.

IDOL OF HIS MEN.

Indomitable in the field, Nogi literally was the idol of his men. In front of them at Port Arthur he never gave any indication of the mental sufferings he underwent, "but it was seen by his staff," a correspondent wrote, "that, for all his cheery ways and confident mien during the day, sometimes when night came and he believed himself alone and unobserved, he would sit for hours with his head bowed on his hands, the tears welling through his fingers.." And when victory came at last, never was there so modest a conqueror. In reply to innumerable congratulatory message from England, he sent this characteristic message to London: "After spending so many months and sacrificing so many lives in the taking of Port Arthur, I feel unworthy of praise. But knowing the sympathy of the people of England, not only myself but my soldiers heartily rejoice. As representing the Army, I desire to send heartfelt thanks."

THE BIGGEST SALARY IN THE WORLD.

Mr. John Hays Hammond, who, it is officially announced is to be special Ambassador for the United States at the Coronation, has the enviable reputation of drawing the largests salary in the world. As chief consulting engineer of the Guggenheim Company he gets the colossal yearly remuneration of £200,000. When he was quite a boy, Mr. Hammond used to mix with the gold miners of America, and at the age of ten he used to delight in going about himself trying to find "nuggets." Indeed he showed so much aptitude for mineralogy that his father allowed him to go to the Royal School of Mines at Freiberg, in Germany. Later on, Mr. Hammond went to South Africa where he was intimately connected with the late Cecil Rhodes and the late Barney Barnato.

TETRAZZINI'S HUGE AUDIENCE.

Mme. Tetrazzini, the famous "prima donna" has been on an operatic tour out West, and sang through a most successful engagement at the San Francisco opera house during Christmas time to enthusiastic and overflowing audiences. But the crowning event of all took place on the night of Christmas Eve. A platform was erected in Market Street in front of the "Daily Chronicle" office, and amid the tall sky scrapers that there abound and from it—the night being as bright and warm as an English summer moonlight—she sang, to an audience of 150,000 people, the waltz song from Gounod's "Romeo and Juliet" and "The Last Rose of Summer." A large orchestra accompanied her, but her voice reached the confines of the vast crowed beyond the point where the band could be heard. It is doubtful if the famous singer could have been persuaded to go through the ordeal of so great a vocal effort save out of regard and affection for her hearers. That she certainly has for San Franciscans and the reason of her regard and affection has its romantic side.

THE MAN WITH THE GOLDEN THROAT.

Signor Caruso, the famous tenor, has just lost £2,000 through a little speck of dust. This insignificant morsel blew into his throat as he was walking along the street with the result that he had to cancel four operatic performances for which he was to have been paid £500 each. It is not so very many years ago since Caruso was receiving only tenpence a day for singing in a church choir. Now he shrugs his shoulders at £60,000 a year. Up till comparatively recently he used to live the luxurious life of a wealthy man, but lately he has had to follow an almost Spartan "regime" in order to preserve his wonderful voice. "It is the simple life for me now," he said to a friend recently. "No more late suppers. Close attention to diet and abundance of outdoor exercise and sleep are the rules my physician has prescribed for me."

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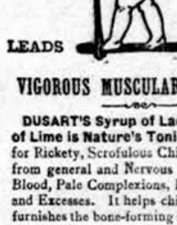

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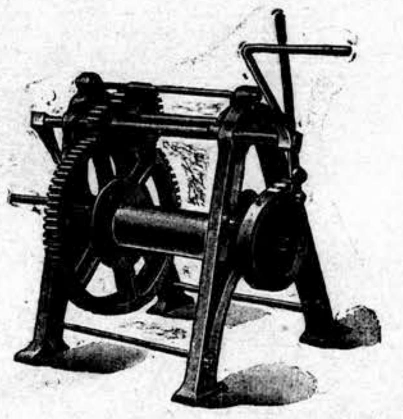

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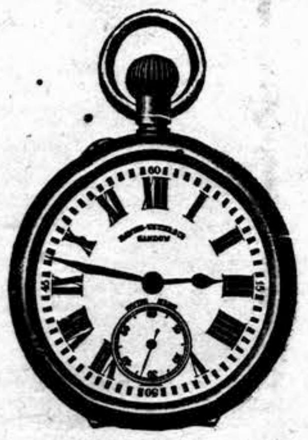

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